The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. | LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1871. | NEW SERIES NO. 1,130.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Alarming Condition of Things in South Carolina.

Citizens Dragged from Their Beds in the Night and Imprisoned.

A Shame Upon the Time.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The latest advices from Spartansburg and York counties, South Carolina, confirm the previous reports that the United States officials, backed by the soldiery, have instituted a reign of terror. Innocent citizens are

DRAGGED FROM THEIR HOMES

in the night, and thrown into jail with common felons. Instances are given where men were torn from their families, without being allowed to make any preparation for the journey, and were forced to ride ten, twenty and thirty miles, and then confined in

LOATHSOME DUNGEONS.

Up to Tuesday eighty-five persons in York county had been put in jail, and other arrests were being made. At one point in Union county the soldiers went to a gentleman's house to arrest him. He was absent. They invaded every room in the house, and carried away his private arms. He was a licensed distiller. After helping themselves freely, they poured out the residue of the liquor on the ground.

TRAIN STOPPED.

The Greenville passenger train was stopped while on its way to Columbia on Tuesday by a detachment of United States soldiers in search of so-called Kuklux. The officers passed through the train and inspected the occupants, but made no arrests. A private dispatch from York county, dated the 21st instant, says: "There is

PERFECT TERROR

here. Forty of our best men were put in prison last night. Some of our stores are closed."

BOUNTY FRAUDS.

Additional warrants were issued to-day for the arrest of parties in Tennessee and elsewhere who are charged with being involved in the special bounty frauds, for which ex-Congressman Stokes and others were arrested yesterday. The United States Commissioner and other officials decline to furnish the names, for fear that some of the arrests may be prevented, but it is agreed that a system of

GIGANTIC FRAUD

on the Treasury will be unearthed, and involve a good many people in high position. Col. Stokes was to-day dismissed from office as Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Tennessee.

CHICAGO.

Architect Mullet leaves for Chicago on Monday, to make a special report on the erection of new Government buildings there, so that Congress can have all the facts before them to make appropriations as soon as they assemble.

JUDGE BLODGETT,

and the United States Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois, are here, conferring with the authorities with regard to the resumption of the business of the United States Courts in Chicago.

DECLINED TO ACCEPT.

Hon. Caleb Cushing and Hon. William M. Meredith, of Pennsylvania, have declined, for business and personal reasons, the tender of the appointment of counsellors to the Geneva conference under the treaty of Washington, and the President to-day appointed Hon. Wm. L. Evarts, of New York, and Hon. Benj. R. Curtiss, of Massachusetts, in their places.

[To the Associated Press.]

ARBITRATORS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The President has appointed Wm. M. Evarts and Benj. R. Curtiss, counsel before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, in addition to Caleb Cushing. Mr. Meredith has declined the appointment heretofore tendered him. Mr. Evarts has accepted. Mr. Curtiss is on his way home from Europe.

DONATION FROM HAVANA.

The Secretary of State has received a dispatch from Havana announcing a contribution of ten thousand dollars for the sufferers of Chicago. The amount has been sent by cable to Simon Devisser, New York.

MARK OF RESPECT.

Public departments will be closed to-morrow as a mark of respect to the late Hon. Thomas Ewing.

CHARRED MONEY.

The Treasurer has received charred money from Chicago amounting to $85,000, including $35,000 returned by Adams Express Company, ten thousand United States bonds and $19,000 in gold certificates.

INTEREST.

The Treasurer will, to-night, mail to stockholders in the new five per cent. loan checks for interest due on the first prox.

ALASKA.

Sixty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents have been received from Sitka, Alaska, on account of post-office deposits.

SPOTTED TAIL INTERVIEWED.

The Secretary of the Interior has received from the Superintendent of the Census Bureau, who is investigating affairs among the Sioux Indians, a telegram, dated North Platte, stating that he has had a satisfactory conference with Spotted Tail. He recommends a temporary trading post at Red Willows, forty miles south of McPherson.

SUSPENSIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The President has suspended Watson Stewart Register, and D. B. Emmett, Receiver, of the Land Office at Humboldt, Kansas, and designated P. B. Maxon, Register, and Jasper J. Wood, Receiver, for those places.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

James M. Cavanaugh has arrived here on business connected with Indian affairs in Montana.

THE CHOCTAWS.

The Supreme Court of the District to-day required the Secretary of the Treasury to answer the petition of Lewis Brothers for a mandamus to compel the issue of $250,000 bonds under March 2, 1861, and March 3, 1871, on a requisition drawn by the Choctaw nation. The claim amounts to nearly $400,000.

THE APACHES.

Vincent Collyer, who has returned here, represents the Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico to be in a starving condition, and eager to accept offers of peace. Conle, chief of the Apaches and Mohaves was so reduced from starvation that he could not speak for several hours. They complain of the whites taking possession of their country, and that whenever they went to the Government for food they were hunted by scouts and shot at.

At Canada Alamaza the Indians were invited, and came in, manifesting a friendly disposition. Collyer pronounces it untrue that depredations have been committed at Camp Grant, or that he had interfered with the movements of Gen. Crook. Cochese and twenty of his warriors have come on the reservation at Canada Alamaza. The other Apache Chiefs will visit Washington during the winter.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Railroad Accident—One Fatally and a Number of Others Seriously Wounded—The Los Angeles Riot—More Horrible than First Reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—The overland train which left here this morning ran off of an embankment fifteen feet in height, near the crossing of the San Joaquin river, at noon. One passenger was fatally and a number seriously injured. Names not given. Senator Morton, of Indiana, and party, who were in a special car at the rear of the train, were unharmed. Four cars were demolished.

THE LOS ANGELES RIOT.

The latest details of the Los Angeles horror are worse than the first. The mob appears to have been actuated solely by animosity for the race and a desire for plunder. The witnesses before the coroner's jury are giving testimony with apparent reluctance, under fear of retaliation. The testimony implicates two Irishmen as having boasted of and assisted in killing the Chinese.

The Chinaman who shot Bilderain was arrested and turned over to the authorities by the Chinese themselves, and is now in jail. Only four of the rioters were arrested. From $14,000 to $30,000 in money and valuables belonging to the Chinese were carried off by the mob. Even those arrested were robbed on the way to jail.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The accident on the Central Pacific railroad yesterday has not resulted in any deaths yet. None of the passengers injured were residents of the East.

The wrecking company's steamer has returned from the British ship Falvora, in San Ralon Bay, Lower California. They found her whole, but were unable to save anything, owing to a heavy surf.

CINCINNATI.

Death of Gen. Robert Anderson at Nice, France—Honors to the Late Hon. Thos. Ewing—Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Etc.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—Private dispatches received here to-day say General Robert Anderson died at Nice, France, last evening. He had gone from Vevay to Nice, three weeks ago, hoping to receive benefit from the change. His family were with him. His remains will be brought by the United States vessel Guerriere to this country for interment. It is known here that the recent reports concerning his alleged impecuniosity are entirely without foundation, inasmuch as he received full pay as a Brigadier General, and had a handsome income besides.

A meeting of the members of the Ohio bar, particularly the Southern district, will be held here next Tuesday morning to take action relative to the death of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr.

C. R. Huntington, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, has submitted a definite proposition, agreeing to build a railroad from the mouth of Symmes' creek, opposite Huntington, West Virginia, to Dayton, Ohio, on condition that the company be furnished the right of way, subscriptions amounting to $850,000 and the old work done on the line.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The fifth convention of the Young Men's State Christian Association assembled at Zanesville, Ohio, to-day. H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, was elected president. About four hundred delegates were present, representing fifty associations.

Schooner Given Up as Lost and Another Long Missing.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The fishing schooner "River Queen," of Gloucester, is given up by her owners as lost. She had a crew of twelve persons.

Great anxiety is felt for the schooner Fitz E. Riggs, Jr., which has been absent in George's banks about four weeks, and has not been seen since the gale of the 18th inst.

Aid for Sufferers.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—Contributions for the sufferers by the Northwestern fires are being collected here.

CHICAGO.

City Treasurer's Papers Destroyed—An Attempt to Start Another Fire—Retrenchment in the City's Expenditures—The Union Ticket—Increase of Marine Business, Etc.

THE TREASURER'S SAFE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The city treasurer's safe was opened yesterday. The contents, consisting of books and papers, were burning. The fire was extinguished, but left only a charred and almost undistinguishable mass.

INCENDIARISM.

An attempt was made by some one to fire the Episcopal Cathedral, corner of Peoria and Washington streets, yesterday afternoon. A man was seen to come out of the church, and soon after smoke was seen issuing from the windows. The fire was put out before any serious damage occurred.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCES.

The Committee on Finances of the Board of Aldermen, last night, offered a resolution which declares that the different departments are hereby ordered to reduce the salaries of all employes twenty per cent. for the balance of the fiscal year, and that all persons who refuse to submit to the reduction be discharged; and that all salaried officers who will not consent to the reduction be requested to resign. A resolution was also adopted in relation to the assumption of the county war debt by Congress.

THE UNION TICKET.

The following is the Union ticket for city and county officers agreed upon by the Republican and Democratic committees. The ticket is universally recognized as a most excellent one: Mayor, Joseph Medill; City Treasurer, David A. Gage; County Treasurer, Julian S. Rumsey; Superior Court Judge, John A. Jameson; Circuit Judge, Samuel W. Fuller; State Senator, Artemus Carter; City Attorney, G. R. Stiles; City Collector, Geo. Van Hallen; Police Commissioner, Jacob Rehm; Surveyor, Alex. Wolcott; Board of County Commissioners, Julius White, J. H. Pahlma, John Crawford, C. H. Hitchcock, D. C. Shelly, M. C. Stearns, John Jones, Christian Wahl, Mancel Talcott, Joseph Harris, Charles Harrison, Thomas Lanagan, Daniel Ashton and Joseph Rulls.

THE DEALERS IN LUMBER AND BRICK

are demanding extortionate prices for their products. Under this condition of affairs, Milwaukee has sent a number of cargoes of lumber, which will be sold at fair prices. Brickmakers from other parts of the country, even as far off as Philadelphia, are here seeking orders. The prices will have to come down.

INCREASE OF VESSELS.

Harbormaster Steele reports that there were more vessels in this harbor on Monday and Tuesday last than during any other forty-eight hours in the history of Chicago.

UTAH.

Mrs. Cooke vs. Brigham Young—Judgment Against Brigham—Notice Given of a New Trial—The Salt Lake Press Criticisms—Arrest of a Mormon for Murder, Etc.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 26.—In the case of Mrs. Cooke vs. Brigham Young, the jury this morning returned a verdict for plaintiff on the whole amount of her claim, with interest, making a total of $2,986. There were Mormons as well as Gentiles on the jury. The defense gave notice of a new trial.

It is said, and admitted by prominent Mormons, that Brigham Young has applied to Hon. Wm. M. Evarts for his services as counsel to defend him (Brigham) on the indictments of the present grand jury.

The Mormon papers are mild. The News says in the crusade against the Mormons the Government and people are to be sincerely pitied. The Herald discusses the Mormon problem, and says it is a grave error to suppose that upon conviction of prominent Mormons the Mormon people generally will disclaim polygamy, or that if the Government sent here troops enough they will give up their faith. Neither this nor any other religious belief can be crushed out, says the Herald, by any government on earth. The Utah ring and administration cannot uproot Mormonism.

John Meacham, a well-known Mormon, charged with the murder of Richard Yates, some two years ago, was arrested by the United States Marshal at Round Valley yesterday and brought to the city this afternoon.

LATER.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 27.—There are rumors of trouble to-morrow, upon the occasion of the sentence of Hawkins for adultery.

The women seem to be the most excited. Threatening letters were received to-day by the U. S. Marshal.

Brigham Young left the city day before yesterday, and was reported last night at Battle Creek. George Q. Conner is also absent. He is said to be at San Francisco.

SOMETHING IMPORTANT

is evidently on hand among the Mormons, but the Gentiles generally do not believe any resistance to the law or Government is meditated.

COMPLETED.

The Deseret telegraph line is now completed to Pioche, Nevada.

BALTIMORE.

Adjournment of the Episcopal Convention.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—In the Episcopal Convention last night, after the usual vote of thanks to its officers, messages were exchanged between the two houses notifying each other that there was no further business, when President Craik delivered the valedictory address, and, after appropriate ceremonies, declared the convention adjourned *sine die*. The entire proceedings have been marked by the greatest courtesy and harmony.

The Kansas Editors.

SEDALIA, MO., Oct. 27.—The Kansas editorial party arrived here at 2 P. M., from Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, and were banqueted at the Ives House, after which they were driven about the city. In the evening the guests enjoyed a dance at Smith's Hall, and left on the 9:30 train, on the Missouri Pacific railroad, for St. Louis. Resolutions were adopted returning thanks to the various railroad companies and citizens of different cities and towns at which the party were entertained. The following was also adopted:

Resolved, That we are earnestly in favor of the earliest possible opening of the Indian Territory, consistent with a just regard to the rights of its present occupants, and manifest destiny of the pale faces.

Ohio Election.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 27.—Official returns of the late election from all the counties in Ohio were received by the Secretary of State to-day. Noyes, Republican, for Governor, has two hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-three votes; McCook, Democrat, two hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and five votes; Stewart, Prohibition, four thousand and eighty-four votes. Noyes' majority over McCook, twenty thousand one hundred and eighty-six. The total vote is four hundred and fifty thousand and four hundred and sixty-two. The Republican vote is sixteen thousand five hundred and four larger than last year; the Democratic, thirteen thousand and ninety larger, and the Prohibition, one thousand two hundred and twenty-one larger.

The Election in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—At Galveston, in the Third district, returns from the different counties give Giddings 411 majority. The court at Austin, by throwing out Limestone and Freestone counties, which gave a Democratic majority of 1,630, leaves Clark's majority 947.

A special to the Bulletin says Clark has received a certificate of election. It is said he will be the only Democrat who will receive a certificate of election.

Degener, Radical, refuses to accept a certificate, on the ground that Hancock received a majority of votes.

Execution of a Murderer—Donation to the Chicago Relief Fund.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27.—Jerome Brooks, the murderer of Slater, at Logansport, Ind., last April, was hung at Delphi to-day. He manifested the same stolid and careless indifference up to the last moment, that he has shown from the time of his arrest. On the scaffold he asked and was granted leave to place the noose around his neck. A large number of persons were in town, but no disturbance occurred.

The employes of the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad company have contributed $2,500 to the Chicago relief fund.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Arrived—Steamers China and France, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The steamships Helvetia, Harmonia and Aleppo have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Arrived—Steamer Hansa, from Bremen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Arrived—Steamer Constantine, from Panama.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A dispatch from Hong Kong reports the loss of the Rolme Maria off Macon. Seven of the crew were drowned.

The South Carolina Kuklux.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 27.—Advices from the upper portions of the State report increasing terror on account of the numerous arrests made under the President's proclamation. The Yorkville Enquirer thinks the wholesale arrests have had a very depressing influence upon business generally. The grand jury of Chester county, composed of six whites and six negroes, find that the allegations of the President's proclamation are without foundation.

Clayton Men Jubilant.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 27.—The removal of J. T. Hodges, postmaster here, and Joseph Brooks, in this district, by the President, at the instigation of Senator Clayton, causes a profound sensation. They are the two leading opponents of that Senator in the Republican party in this State. Clayton men here are much rejoiced, and think it will have the effect of insuring their success in the city election, where their chances were very slim before.

Insanity with Method in It.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—An insane man, brought to the asylum to-day, represented on his arrival at the institution that the officer who had charge of him was insane, and that he had brought him to be placed under the care of officials. The officer was accordingly locked up as insane several hours. The insane man escaped.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods—Charged with Embezzling.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—A schooner from Nova Scotia yesterday landed several thousand dollars' worth of smuggled goods at Beverly, where they were seized by revenue officers.

Cashier Litchfield, of the Oak Hall clothing house, is charged with embezzling $15,000 from his employers.

The Coal Men.

SCRANTON, PA., Oct. 27.—Notwithstanding the extremely low prices obtained at recent sales in New York for coal, the men of this region expect to continue work, and no trouble is apprehended. The Miners' Journal suggests the stoppage of work for a few days to unload the cars and boats now waiting at shipping ports, to save the trade for the balance of the season.

Verdict of Guilty.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—A dispatch from Garnet, Kansas, says the jury in the Dr. Medlicott murder case returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. A motion for a new trial will be argued on the 21st of November. Medlicott is professedly confident of eventual liberation.

A Murderer Hanged.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Oct. 27.—Wm. C. Scott was hanged here to-day for the murder of Rosamond Carlin and two small children in February last.

NEW YORK.

Tweed Arrested and Admitted to Bail in $2,000,000.

Report of the Smelling Committee of Seventy—Seizure of Dry Goods—Mayoralty of Brooklyn—Important Arrest of Counterfeiters and Capture of Tools, Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Times states that Tweed has been busy during the past few weeks hiding away all his personal and real estate. His stocks have been nearly all sold or transferred. All his houses and lots in this city have been made over to relatives. Over four millions worth of his real estate has been thus transferred within the past few days, and yesterday be made over to Richard M. Tweed, his son, real estate valued at $975,000, including his Fifth-avenue residence. A complaint has been made against Tweed and others before Judge Barnard, which demands judgment for the people of over $6,000,000. Bail in $1,000,000 each is demanded.

FLED.

Ingersoll, Garvey and Woodward have fled, thus leaving Tweed alone to answer the complaint. There was considerable excitement in political circles last night, relative to Tweed's arrest, but no trouble is apprehended.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

The arrest of counterfeiters yesterday was one of the most important ever made in this country. Ballard is the only man outside of Government employes who knows the secret of manufacturing Government fiber paper. The material captured includes a ten-thousand-dollar transfer press, believed to be the only one outside of the Treasury Department; full sets of steel and copper plates for thousand, twenty, ten and two-dollar bills; also full sets of plates for fractional currency; a stamp for the Treasury seal; fac simile types for raising notes, and $45,000 in counterfeit money.

INDICTMENT PROBABLE.

It is probable that the grand jury about to be discharged by Recorder Hackett will bring in an indictment against Haggerty and Sauich, now in prison, charged with burglariously entering the Comptroller's office and stealing important vouchers. The bills will be either burglary or larceny.

PRELIMINARIES.

Sheriff Brennan has just received from the Albany Deputy Sheriff the warrant for Tweed's arrest. The arrest will take place within half an hour. Tweed is prepared to furnish bail to any amount.

ARRESTED.

The sheriff served an order of arrest upon Tweed. The order authorizes the sheriff to accept bail in $1,000,000. Jay Gould and Commodore Garrison are Tweed's sureties.

The sub-committee appointed to examine accounts are understood to have discovered evidence of thefts of the city accounts by the ring, amounting to nineteen millions and a half.

CHICAGO AID.

Messrs. Wendt & Rannelsburg have received orders from the Baltic Mail Steamship Company, of Stetten, to pay another thousand dollars to the Chicago relief fund.

EX-JUDGE BARRETT

declares that District Attorney Garvin did not subpoena the proper persons to testify before the grand jury concerning Mayor Hall. The persons he subpoened were mainly ignorant of the facts, hence no bill was found; he also states that the prosecution against Hall is only suspended.

RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Nathaniel Sands from the Citizen's Association was at the request of Peter Cooper, who states that Sands made $75,000 as commissioner for selling bonds of the city to Belmont and Rothschilds. Sands' defense is that he received only half of one per cent. commission.

The Herald thinks it certain that Tweed will never go to the Senate again, and asks that he be removed from the commissionership of public parks.

SEIZURE.

Dry goods to the value of $50,000, in the store J. L. Sutton, in Newark, were seized yesterday under the charge of an attempt made to transfer property to defraud creditors.

TWEED'S NOTORIETY.

The arrest of Tweed is talked about all over the city. The reformers begin to think that the work has been practically commenced to secure a change in the city government and give to justice its dues. Tweed political organizations, which are very numerous, feel disappointed at to-day's action. There is much interest awakened as the facts are developed. Further proceedings from day to day will be exciting, especially to politicians of all parties. Tweed's bail was fixed at two millions, which was promptly furnished.

THE BONDSMEN

were carefully examined by the sheriff. They are Jay Gould, President of the Erie railway, who qualified to $1,000,000; Benj. Fairchild, a Tammany auctioneer, qualifying to $3,000,000; Terrance Farley and Bernard Kelly, Tammany politicians, each qualifying to $300,000; Hugh J. Hastings, of the Commercial Advertiser, qualified to $100,000.

THE SHERIFF

states that he had orders to arrest Ingersoll, Woodward and Garvey, but that he had not served the papers, as he could not find the parties.

CORPORATION SUIT.

In the suit brought against Tweed by the city's counsel, O'Gorman, it is charged in the complaint that Tweed violated his official trusts in the matter of the settlement of liabilities against the city while president of the Board of Supervisors, and was guilty of gross frauds upon the city in securing the payment of fraudulent and corrupt claims. The suit is in the name of the Board of Supervisors, and the complaint, which has annexed to it various papers containing fraudulent accounts, demands to recover the amount unjustly procured by Tweed. Tweed has been lately engaged making assignments of his property to members of his family and other parties.

SUICIDE.

Bertha Smith, a young girl of eleven years, committed suicide this morning by swallowing Paris green. It is said that the cause of the act was because her parents prevented her from attending a party.

THE INSURANCE CONVENTION.

In the National Insurance Convention this morning it was announced that the convention would visit New Haven to-morrow.

It was voted to communicate the recommendations of the convention to the Governors of the several States, with the request that they be laid before the State Legislatures.

A supplemental report from the Committee on Dividends, Expenses and Appointment of Attorneys, recommending that no life insurance company divide its surplus, was tabled.

A committee was appointed to consider the best method of supervising companies insuring impaired lives.

A resolution on the capital stock of companies was made a special order for this afternoon. Recess.

SANDS.

It is said that legal proceedings will be taken against Nathaniel Sands, demanding restitution of money appropriated by him in the negotiation of city bonds.

BROOKLYN'S MAYOR.

Mayor Kalbfleisch, responding to a communication asking whether he will be a candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, says that reform in the affairs of the city are needed; that the evils which resulted from the ring dynasty in public matters may be seen in the city of New York.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

The national Bureau of Immigration have determined to appoint agents in all the principal migratory centers of this and other countries, and labor for the settlement of public lands under the homestead pre-emption laws.

THE GRAND DUKE.

It appears that the reception committee of the Grand Duke committed the blunder of sending no invitations to representatives of foreign nations in this city.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Mattew J. O'Rourke was charged in court to-day with having attempted to shoot one Lawrence Morris, a messenger in the Controller's office.

THE ROSENZWEIG TRIAL.

In the Rosenzweig trial this afternoon, the case for the defense was opened by counsel for the prisoner saying he would clearly disprove the evidence for prosecution. Mrs. Bowlesby, mother of the deceased girl, testified that a handkerchief was found on the victim which belonged to her daughter. The prisoner testified that she passed under the name of Ascher. The case will probably be closed to-morrow.

TWEED BUSY.

Tweed has been busy all evening consulting with his counsel, Jno. Graham and other legal gentlemen.

THE CITIZENS.

The Committee of Citizens appointed by the Board of Supervisors, who have been engaged for many weeks examining the frauds in the city accounts, to-day submitted a report as to their labors—a summary of figures and facts. This report is the first authentic information on the subject which has been furnished. The amount charged to the cost of the new Court-house, still unfinished, county courts, offices, and their repairs and furniture, is in all $13,416,932 29. The whole cost of the completed building could not fairly exceed $3,000,000. The immense sum charged is made of the following items: $2,960,187 01 paid for $306,551 50 worth of furniture; $914,330 65 paid for $73,752 worth of plumbing; $1,937,545 24 paid for $70,050 worth of plastering; the sum of $7,168,212 23 charged for advertising, printing blank books and stationery since the first of January, 1869. The whole account shows that twenty-four millions and a quarter have been paid as expenditures for what was really worth but four millions and three-quarters, giving a loss to the city of nineteen millions and a half. This is the amount stolen and divided among the ring thieves since January, 1869. This report concludes the business of the committee. The committee assert that within two years and eight months one-half of the entire revenues of the city and county have been abstracted, and much more than the entire city and county tax. The exhibit thus made creates a great sensation among the honest tax-payers of the city.

HANDSOME GIFT.

Messrs. Oestriche & Co., of this city, have received a telegram from the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Berlin, directing them to pay twelve thousand rix dollars collected at Berlin for the Chicago relief fund.

THE REFORMERS.

The Democratic Reformers, in convention to-night, nominated Wm. R. Curtis and Jno. Sedgwick for Judges of the Supreme Court. These nominations are made in harmony with the views of the Citizens' Committee of Seventy. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Tammany corruptions, and expressing confidence in their leaders to reform the party. Horatio Seymour, Charles O'Conor, Samuel J. Tilden and Oswald Ottendorfer were present.

Resolutions were offered by Benj. Wood and adopted, indorsing the nominations of the Rochester Convention.

COUNCIL REFORM.

The Council of the political reform party to-night nominated Geo. C. Barrett for Judge of the Supreme Court; Wm. O. Curtis and Harper C. Verst, for Judges of the Superior Court; Franz Sigel for Register, and a full senatorial, assembly and city ticket. Among the State Senators nominated are O'Donovan Rossa and Daniel Tieman. Among the Assemblymen are William M. Evarts and Charles O'Conor.

ROSENZWEIG.

In the Rosenzweig trial to-day, the witness Mary Madigan, swore that the prisoner procured an abortion on her in December last.

THE CITIZENS.

The citizens' committee, in addition to what has already been stated, represent that the debt of the city is doubling every two years. The condition of the city finances is such as to destroy all confidence in the management of the present city officials. The credit of the city has depreciated under the administration. They ask that economy be exercised in all the departments. They state that in the main they have accomplished the object of their appointment. The report of the sub-committee is very voluminous, and give in great length statements of fraudulent accounts of the parties implicated in the fraudulent transactions. The statements which have been furnished the public from time to time since the frauds were first discovered. They report a large number of vouchers missing, and others found mutilated and fraudulently indorsed. The special Committee on Pay-rolls and Salaries find a degree of waste and extravagance unprecedented. The sub-Committee on Printing say the average prices paid for printing, &c., were fully 50 per cent. in excess of the value of the work during the years '69, '70, and '71. Nearly two millions and three quarters were paid to eighty-nine papers. Statement shows that there was paid nearly fifty-one times more in '69 and '70 than in '59 and '60, while for the county alone the increase has been nearly thirty-seven hundred per cent.

BILL OF COMPLAINT.

The bill of complaint filed in the Tweed case is very lengthy. It refers almost exclusively to the evidence of Tilden's affidavits and tables. The suit is in the Supreme Court of the State, and ordered to be tried in Albany county.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—P. M.

The Gold market has been dull throughout to-day and closed at 111¾@112. Loans were made at from 1 to 4 ₩ cent. for carrying.

The clearings to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were $47,500,000.

The Government bond market at the close was firm.

The Stock market has been heavy in tone, and at the close, in many instances, the lowest prices of the day were made. Wabash was exceptionally strong. Express stocks are strong. The transactions of the day were limited.

The Money market at the close was easy at 6@7 ₩ cent.

State securities are quiet. Tennessees are off. New South Carolinas are active.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 108½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	116
Coupons of 1862	114⅝
Coupons of 1864	114⅛
Coupons of 1865	114⅜
Coupons of 1865, new	113⅛
Coupons of 1867	113⅜
Coupons of 1868	—
Ten-forties	109¾
Currency 6's	110⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	93⅛	Old Virginia	59
Old Tennessee	66	Old N. Carolina	36⅛
New Tennessee	65⅛	New N. Carolina	19
New Virginia	62		

STOCKS.

Canton	68	Rock Island	99¾
Western U. Tel'gh.	60¾	New Jersey Cent'l	106
Quicksilver	15¾	St. Paul	55
Mariposa	1¾	Do. preferred	75
Do. preferred	1¾	Tol. & Wabash	57¾
Adams Express	82¼	Do. preferred	84
Wells & Fargo	50¾	Ft. Wayne	96
American Express	53½	Terre Haute	16
U. S. Express	54	Do. preferred	80
Pacific Mail	47⅛	Chicago & Alton	113
N. Y. Central, com.	88	Do. preferred	115
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip.	83½	Ohio & Mississippi	36⅛
Erie	28⅜	C. C. & C.	82
Erie preferred	61	Burlington	124¾
Harlem	120	Lake Shore	96⅝
Do. preferred	121	C. C. & Ind. C.	17⅞
Reading	107⅛	Ill. Cent.	133
Michigan Central	116	Union Pacific	23¾
Pittsburgh	124¾	Cent'l Pac. bonds	101⅞
Northwestern	59¾	Union Pac. bonds	86⅛
Do. preferred	88⅜		

FOREIGN.

The Communists—Customs Treaty—Prince Napoleon—The Colliery Explosion in England—30 Lives Lost—International Horse-race—Minister Schenck Indisposed—Reorganization of the Italian Army—The Austrian Ministry—Ice in the Baltic—Duke Montpensier—Serious Illness of Cardinal Antonelli—French Assembly to Return to Paris—Threatened Revolt in a Portuguese Colony.

ENGLAND.

FOR CHICAGO.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Queen Victoria has contributed £500 sterling for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

The fund at the Mansion House last night amounted to £415,000 sterling.

The Mayor of Bristol announces that he has received £1,600 sterling for Chicago.

NONE ESCAPED.

The thirty men in the mine at Leaham when the explosion occurred are dead. The mine is on fire. Another explosion is feared.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE-RACE.

Matters are all arranged for a match between the English horse Sterling and the American horse Harry Bassett for £10,000 a side, £2,000 to be allowed the owner of Harry Bassett to run the match in England. Distance one mile and a half, the horses to carry even weight.

MINISTER SCHENCK.

United States Minister Schenck is indisposed, and has gone into the country to recuperate.

PALIKAO.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Count Palikao, the last Minister of State under the Empire, has published a pamphlet of justification of his conduct during the revolutionary crisis.

FRANCE.

THE COMMUNISTS.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Rossel, the Communist leader, has appealed a second time from the decision of the military court before which he was tried. The appeal has again been rejected. A pardon commission will meet on the 8th proximo, when a large proportion of the Communists remaining in prison will probably be liberated.

CUSTOMS TREATY.

M. Gould will be sent by the government to Frankfort, to meet the agent of North Germany, to arrange the details for carrying out the customs portion of the recently concluded treaty.

PRINCE NAPOLEON

has definitely resigned his seat in the Council General of Corsica, and gone to Italy.

TO RETURN TO PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—It is reported that the National Assembly of the government will return from Versailles to Paris before December.

RUSSIA.

EVERY MAN A SOLDIER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—A general order of the War Office directs the entire reorganization of the Imperial army and calls to arms the whole adult male population of the country. The order creates a numerical strength of field and landwehr forces of the Empire to a total of one million six hundred thousand men, when required for war purposes. Sixty-six regiments of Cossacks are not included. The order creates, also, a further military force of reserve, to be employed in the event of invasion. The order is equivalent to a mobilization of the population of the entire nation. It makes every man in the country capable of bearing arms a soldier on a peace footing. Reinforcements ordered to the artillery will add a strength of one thousand guns to batteries already in service.

SWITZERLAND.

MORE OF FRANCE'S DEBT.

BERNE, Oct. 27.—It is announced that the French Government owes the Swiss Confederation two millions and a half of francs for the maintenance of Bourbaki's army in Switzerland.

GERMANY.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The German Parliament has adopted a resolution approving the treaty with France.

PORTUGAL.

THREATENED REVOLT.

LISBON, Oct. 27.—The Governor of the Portuguese colony of Goa, on the west coast of India, has telegraphed to the government that a revolt is threatened, and asking for assistance.

HUNGARY.

RELIEF FOR CHICAGO.

PESTH, Oct. 27.—All the journals appeal to the people to attend the relief meetings in aid of the sufferers in Chicago.

AUSTRIA.

THE MINISTRY.

VIENNA, Oct. 27.—The resignations of the ministers have been accepted by the Emperor. No successor to Count Hohenwart has been named. It is probable Chevalier Schwemmling will be called on to take the head of the new ministry.

DENMARK.

ICE IN THE BALTIC.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 27.—The ice formed in the Baltic is threatening navigation.

SPAIN.

DUKE MONTPENSIER.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—Duke Montpensier announces that he will take his seat in the Spanish Congress as soon as his daughter's health will permit.

ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 27.—Cardinal Antonelli is seriously indisposed.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, MEXICO, Oct. 25.—Saltillo still holds out against the Monterey revolutionists.

ESCOBEDO,

commander-in-chief of the Juarist troops, is marching in force against the rebels under Senors Morales and Hamilto.

The inhabitants of the smaller cities of Nuevo Leon have pronounced against General Trevino.

PROSCRIPTION.

Two thousand Mexican citizens have crossed into Texas in order to escape the rebel proscription and violence at home.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 27—4:30 P. M.—Consols 93¾ for money and 93 for account. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 91; old 1865s 91¼; 1867s 92¾; 10-40s 89¼. Petroleum, refined is 5¼d@1s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 27.—United States bonds of 1862 96¼@96⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27—4:30 P. M.—Cotton, the market is heavy; middling uplands 9⅛d; middling Orleans 9⅜d; sales to-day of 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export; sales of the week 52,000 bales; exports 10,000 bales; speculation 6,000 bales; stock 518,000 bales; American 154,000 bales; receipts for the week 51,000 bales; American 21,000 bales; actual export 9,000 bales; stock afloat 197,000 bales; American afloat 47,000 bales; shipments from Bombay to 27th 6,000 bales. Advices from Manchester are less favorable and cause a dullness in the cotton market here. Breadstuffs are quiet. Receipts of wheat for the past 3 days 50,000 quarters, of which 45,000 quarters are American. Cheese 58s 6d. Petroleum, crude 10@10¼d; refined is 5¼d@1s 6d.

ANTWERP, Oct. 27.—Petroleum, refined 49.

Deaths from Yellow Fever.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 27.—There were ten deaths to-day from yellow fever.

KENTUCKY'S WEALTH.

The Gold and Silver Mines of the Interior.

We are pleased to learn that some of the heaviest capitalists in our city are turning their attention to the development of the mineral wealth of Kentucky. Not only is Kentucky very rich in coal and iron, but there are in it immense deposits of the precious metals.

In some cases the mineral discoveries made by accident or through the prospecting of scientists have been kept sedulously secret, so that speculations based on the purchase of lands could be favored. The era of development is now about to set in, and, from specimens that have been shown to us, we believe that ultimately Kentucky will be found as rich in minerals as any State in the Union.

Valuable veins of argentiferous galena and other rich ores have been long known to exist in the vicinity of Clark's river, but none of them have been worked to any extent. Some of the veins yielded a very large per centage of silver. In some instances they have been worked to a depth of eighty feet, and were found to be fissure veins that widened as they went down, and showed an improvement in the quality of the ore as the depth increased.

On the Cumberland river there have been found very rich deposits of argentiferous galena and fleurspar of the best quality. One mine, four miles from the mouth of the river, is worked by the River Valley Mining Company, and has a vein of extraordinary extent and richness. At a depth of one hundred and seventy-five feet this vein is nineteen and a half feet across. Some specimens of the ore from this mine have, on analysis, yielded fifty-eight per cent. of galena and twenty per cent. of silver.

The mineral deposits along the Cumberland are upon both sides of the river for a distance of thirty-five miles. A gentleman who is not interested in any of these Cumberland river mines, but who is a fine geologist and a laborious prospector, says that in an area of thirty miles square through which the Cumberland river passes he found the enormous number of four hundred and seventy-five distinct mineral veins. Some of these veins are doubtless the same as those that are worked at different places north of the Ohio river. One of these is a very rich vein of mineral, owned by Mr. Allard, about forty miles above Paducah, on the Illinois side of the Ohio river. At this Allard mine the ore is a curious compound of of lead, nickel and other metals. The lead mine worked so successfully at Rosa Clare, Ills., is also one of the same veins found on the Cumberland, and the same is probably true of the mine worked at Lead Hill, near Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Illinois, by Mr. Blankennell, who was formerly a clerk in Mr. Bustard's employ.

The most valuable mines yet discovered in Kentucky are probably those owned by Dr. Reid, on Kentucky river, nine miles from where the Short Line railroad crosses it, and between fifty and sixty miles distant from Louisville. These were discovered in June, 1871. Three shafts have been sunk. Two of them are on the east and west sides of the mineral vein or fissure which runs in a northeast and southwest direction. As these two shafts are seventy-five feet apart, some idea may be had of the immense size of the fissure that is filled with mineral deposites, since every part of this wide space is rich in mineral deposited in the same gange rock as is found so rich in Colorado and California. The richest part of the deposit is a vein six and a half feet wide. There have been eight assays made by competent scientists of different specimens of the ores found at these Reid mines. Of course they vary according to the character of the particular specimens tested, but they all declare that the ore yields eighty-six per cent. of metal, and of this twenty-five at least is silver.

The ore was found nine inches from the surface of the ground, and has improved as the miners have gone deeper. The shaft on the west side of the great fissure is now forty seven feet deep, with a tunnel twenty-eight feet long into the bowels of the hill. The shaft on the east side is now fifty-seven feet deep.

Some 400 feet north of these shafts is a third that has been sunk sixty-five feet. From these shafts pieces of galena weighing, with the gange rock attached, over five hundred pounds, have been taken out. From this mine a man can take out one and a half tons of ore in a day. As an experiment, a gentleman recently, with very poor implements, took out one hundred and ten pounds in ten minutes.

Three miles west of these mines a vein of almost pure silver has been discovered. This is a fissure about eighteen inches wide, and its product is extraordinarily rich. As yet the shaft of this native silver mine has only been sunk to a depth of seven feet. Overlying this vein, as an outcrop of the silver ore, is, perhaps, a million wagon loads of barytical salt that contains a large percentage of silver.

From one of the mines in Kentucky we have been shown black quartz that, in addition to other less valuable minerals, yielded $18 worth of pure gold.

It is very gratifying to know that capital is likely to be invested in a way to promote the prosperity and develope the mineral wealth of the State, which has heretofore been greatly neglected.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Last Day's Doings at Bowling Green—The Banquet.

[Special Report of the Courier-Journal.]

BOWLING GREEN, Oct. 27.

On Thursday evening the procession was formed at the hall of Æolian Lodge No. 51, preceded by the Bowling Green Brass Band, and marched to the capacious Odeon Hall. About three hundred and fifty joined in the procession. An overwhelming audience had assembled, every seat being occupied, and much of the standing room was filled. The Grand Lodge and visiting brethren had been provided seats upon the platform, and the scene from the auditorium, when the brilliantly-arrayed Odd Fellows had taken their places, was very imposing. Beneath the gas lights the richly gold-embroidered and jeweled regalias sparkled like a sea of diamonds.

The exercises were opened by the singing of the ode beginning,

"Brethren of our friendly order."

A choir had been organized, composed of the best local and visiting musical talent, and discoursed the sweetest harmony. Grand Chaplain H. A. M. Henderson offered an appropriate prayer. The choir after prayer sang a beautiful anthem.

Mayor J. C. Underwood, Deputy Grand Master, introduced that eminent lawyer, scholarly gentleman and devoted Odd Fellow, Judge M. J. Durham, of Danville, a Past Grand Master of Kentucky, and Grand Representative in the Grand Lodge of the United States, who, in a clear, ringing tone, delivered an address upon the rise, progress, ethics, aims and future of Odd Fellowship. He was frequently interrupted by rounds of rapturous applause.

The choir sang an anthem.

After the announcement of the programme for the procession and banquet, Miss Jennie Black then sang a solo—"The Nightingale"—which was encored. The fair songstress won every heart.

The procession was formed in the following order by Grand Marshal Hornbrook, of Lexington:

1. Æolian Lodge and visiting members of the subordinate lodges.
2. Past Grands of the Grand Lodge.
3. Grand Encampment.
4. Delegations from Ohio, California, Tennessee and Indiana.
5. Grand officers of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

Torches were provided each member at the door. Along the route bonfires had been kindled, and the boys and young men kept up a fine pyrotechnical display with fire-balls, rockets, Roman candles, etc. The sight was very interesting, and all Bowling Green and the surrounding country looked on in admiring wonder. There were 220 torches in the procession.

The grand banquet was spread in Getty's Hall, where preparation had been made for 860 guests. There were about one hundred ladies present. All the seats were occupied.

The following were the regular toasts:

1. The order of Odd Fellows—May its growth be alone rivaled by its good.

Responded to by Past Grand Master George W. Morris.

2. The memory of Thomas Wildey, the father and founder of our order.

Responded to by Past Grand Representative A. H. Ransom.

3. The Widows' Home and Orphans' University.

Responded to by Professor George A. Chase.

4. Kentucky—May her memory be a continual oasis in the vast expanse of time.

Responded to by Past Grand Master John F. Fitch.

5. Odd Fellowship in our sister State of Indiana—the first-born of Kentucky—a glorious example of the rapid and sure progress of the order in the same family.

Responded to by Grand Master De Wolf, of Indiana.

6. Our sister, Tennessee—United by nature—cemented by the tender chords of sympathy, strengthened by the bonds of a perpetual covenant in the mystic tie.

Responded to by Grand Master J. L. Weakley, of Tennessee.

7. Woman—May her influence so soften the asperities of life and change the hearts of the wicked as to cause all wrong to be stricken from the vocabulary of time.

8. The Three Links—Friendship, Love and Truth—so beautifully exemplified here by the union at this Grand Communication of Indiana, Tennessee and Kentucky.

The Grand Chaplain pronounced the benediction, and the company dispersed.

At midnight Grand Master W. W. Morris was serenaded, and responded in a manner to delight those who complimented him. His speech was short, but inspiring. We never saw men drink in every word with such eager thirst.

And now the carnival is over, the lights are put, the garlands are faded, and the banquet-room is silent; but the memory of this pleasant reunion will be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever" to all those who participated.

With a lofty estimate of the generous hospitality of J. C. Underwood, our host, and an admiring opinion of the citizens of Bowling Green, we bid the scenes of this week's pleasures adieu.

☞ A young couple making the passage from Grand Haven to Milwaukee per steamer, went on deck the other night to hear the sad sea waves gurgle. "Yes, Esmeralda," fondly remarked the young man, "for you I would throw up everything." Before Esmeralda could reply in a becoming manner the boat gave several violent lurches and the devoted lover faintly ejaculated "Steward!" and vanished.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Nine new houses are being erected on Prison Hill.

Our cooper-shops are doing but little at present.

The big mill on the falls is now doing a big business.

The meeting of the Cadets of Temperance comes off to-night.

The pump in front of Col. Shuler's residence has gone dry.

S. P. Hathaway, of the Indianapolis Journal, was in town yesterday.

The candle factory has been removed from Prison Hill to Front street.

Kelly & Goodwin have on exhibition at their office a Cundurango plant.

Our jail is receiving a new coat of paint, which greatly adds to its appearance.

Lee Haydon, colored, was released from jail last night on the payment of $9 70.

The Mayor is making out a list of all those who contributed to the Chicago sufferers.

George F. Howard has received the contract for building the dry-house lately destroyed by fire.

A large fishing party went to the falls yesterday and captured several large strings of salmon and catfish.

A. N. Christie, Vice-President of the O. & M. railway, had a consultation with Mayor Sparks yesterday.

Our saloon keepers held a meeting on yesterday. We are informed that it had some relation to the Sunday law.

Mrs. Elizabeth Charlton died here yesterday. She was a much esteemed lady, and formerly resided in New Washington.

A disorderly negro woman was arrested on Spring street yesterday, by Judge Mathews. On her promising to keep the peace she was released.

The first barge for the Louisville, Nashville, and Memphis railroad, for the purpose of transporting iron, built by the Howards, will be launched to-day.

The Utica Gravel and Turnpike Company is about to commence suit against several persons who are in the habit of driving around the toll-gates to evade paying toll.

Citizens living on Maple street, between Pearl and Mulberry, still complain of the gas company for not placing the street in the same order in which they found it.

Efforts are being made to induce the Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis railroad to build a passenger depot at the corner of Spring and New Market streets. It is sadly needed.

Semple & Co. have taken advantage of the offer of the prison directors to accept their bid at 60 cents per convict. The board has adjourned until its next regular meeting in December, but the warden is authorized to close the contract.

John Brannin, an engineer on the O. & M. railway, yesterday brought suit against Henry S. Barnaby, Wm. Barker and Wm. Downs, before Justice Moore, to recover the sum of fifty dollars. The case will be tried on Monday next, and involves a question of law rarely brought up for adjudication. O. C. Curry appears for the plaintiff.

NEW ALBANY.

The matrimonial market was below par in the clerk's office yesterday.

The health of the city is reported as being in a good condition at present.

Rev. W. W. Curry will preach at the Universalist church Sunday morning.

The New Albany school teachers received about two thousand dollars yesterday.

John H. McMahan has sold fifty thousand bushels of coal to Louisville dealers at twenty-four cents.

It is supposed that Col. Wm. P. Davis will be appointed Deputy County Auditor under ex-Sheriff Fulleniove.

While the Jeffersonville Council appropriated one thousand dollars for Chicago, the New Albany Council has done nothing.

So slim are the receipts of wharfage this month that Captain Foster will hardly collect two hundred dollars during October.

An interesting bastardy case will be tried before Justice Monroe soon, and will cause a sensation among our German population.

Past Grand Theodore Crane and Past Grand William Scales are the delegates elect from New Albany Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F. to the Grand Lodge.

The widow Sellers, a well-known old lady, died at the advanced age of 87 years, near Lanesville, in Harrison county, on Wednesday night.

Deputy Auditor George Sackett is preparing the books and records of the office, to be turned over to the new Auditor, Thos. J. Fullenlove, next Monday week.

The Crawford County Democrats have already met in convention and nominated their delegates to the State Convention which convenes in Indianapolis next year.

Peter Endris, sheriff of Harrison county, has gone to Indianapolis to place Henry Smith, of that county, in the Insane Asylum. Mr. Smith's residence is near Lanesville.

Charles Vogel was elected representative, and Phil. Gebhartshan and Phil. G. Snyder, alternates, of Pierce Encampment, I. O. O. F., to the Grand Encampment of the State.

The building season, which is just closing, is spoken of in favorable terms by builders. Many large and substantial business houses have been erected, as well as a large number of dwelling-houses.

Mr. Brannin, contractor on the Rockport road, passed through the city on Thursday en route for Rockport. The surveyors are already on the road preparing for the commencement of operations.

The ladies of the Bank-street Baptist church will conclude their oyster supper and festival to-night, having continued two nights longer than expected, owing to the unexpected success of the festival.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid over to the Chicago Relief Committee: Wesley Chapel Sunday-school, $65, in addition to $100 previously paid; Dr. C. L. Hoover, $10; John-street Methodist Sunday-school, $24 50; cash, $100.

The Ledger says that the false report current about Prof. Fales, of the Morse Academy, having both his legs broken, grew out of the fact that Prof. F. was compelled to dismiss his school yesterday in consequence of a sudden indisposition.

Captain Hi. Reamer, who has for many years engaged in the steamboat agency business at this place, states that this year is the first time he has ever known river navigation to be in such a condition that no through packets were running to Cairo.

At the regular meeting of New Albany Lodge No. 10 on Thursday night, Jas. A. Hughes, P. N. G.; Wm. Mix, P. N. G., and Chas. E. Jones, P. N. G., were elected representatives to the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., which convenes at Indianapolis on November 6.

The preliminary trial of all parties concerned in the Mann-Barnett shooting affray and assaults, etc., will not be heard until to-day week, at 2 P. M. Col. Thos. J. Jackson appears for the State as Deputy Common Pleas Prosecutor, and Hon. John S. Davis for the defense.

The extensive improvement of our wharf, which is being made at present, is adding vastly to the appearance and utility of our levee. When it is completed New Albany will certainly have one of the largest wharfs on the Ohio river, as compared with her population and river business.

The New Albany and Portland wharves, the large number of idle steamers moored at either bank of the river, the gray-headed sand-bars stretching their lengths along the middle of the river, and the many ugly hulks to be seen projecting out of the water of the Ohio at this point, give a good idea of the general dullness that prevails in river circles.

About twelve hundred feet of the big tunnel on the New Albany and St. Louis Air Line, through the knobs, are completed. The tunnel, when completed, will be 4,200 feet long. The work on the entire line of the road is progressing with satisfactory dispatch, and there is every prospect that it will be finished and ready for the running of the trains within the contract time, which is a year from next January.

The Floyd Circuit Court, Judge D. W. Lafolette, special judge, presiding, was in session yesterday. Divorces were granted in the following cases: Mrs. Eva Neat vs. Thomas Neat, for abandonment; Mrs. Laura Kersey from Wm. W. Kersey, for failure to provide; Mrs. Lucy A. Triggs from Wilton Triggs, for abandonment and failure to provide; Thomas Welch from Harriet Welch. The court adjourned yesterday until next Monday, when it is expected that Judge Bicknell will be able to resume his duties.

The Evening Ledger of yesterday afternoon has the following in regard to the shooting affair on the Mt. Tabor road: "A shooting affair occurred on the Mt. Tabor road, about three miles from the city, about 7 o'clock this morning, resulting in the wounding of a young man named Ike Barnett, by Louis Mann, Jr. The particulars of the affair, as we learn them from the parties interested, are about as follows: Mr. John S. Mann, the Road Supervisor, has been engaged for several days past working the road, having employed his brothers, Lewis Mann, Jr., and Bennett Mann, to haul slate from the creek bottom. In order to get to the slate, the teams had to pass over the land of Mr. Geo. Barnett. The Supervisor directed the boys to haul over this land, which is said to be an open field, and also notified Mr. Barnett that if any damage was done to the land he would pay for the same. Barnett did not like the proceedings of the supervisor, and declared that they should not haul over his land. Early this morning, Lewis Mann, Jr., and Bennett Mann went for a load of slate with their wagons, and when they returned to the road they found George Barnett, Frank Barnett, Ike Barnett, and their father, John Barnett, fortified behind a pile of rock. As soon as the Mann boys came within range, George Barnett hurled a stone which struck Bennett Mann in the head, knocking him down. Ike Barnett then started toward Lewis Mann, Jr., with a rock, when the latter commenced backing away from him, telling him not to come upon him, at the same time drawing a pistol. John Barnett came to the aid of his son Ike, armed with a club, and again young Mann warned them not to approach. They heeded not the warning, however, when Lewis Mann, Jr., discharged one shot from his pistol, the ball taking effect in the left hip of Ike Barnett, penetrating the flesh and lodging under the skin in the small of the back. This ended the affray. The above statement is made by the Mann family. The wounded man was brought to the city this forenoon and Dr. Lemon, assisted by Dr. Henry, skillfully extracted the ball. The wound is a very painful one, but not necessarily dangerous. Per contra, John Barnett, father of the young man who was shot, states that the Manns were trespassing upon his property, contrary to law, and in opposition to explicit orders and warning given them. He states that he and his sons had erected a fence across the premises upon which the Manns were trespassing, and the Manns tore down this fence and continued to drive over the ground. He and his sons, he says, remonstrated against this proceeding, but in vain. Then his sons, Isaac and George W. Barnett, determined to defend their rights and property, and informed Louis and Bennett Mann that they should not again pass over the premises with their teams. Thereupon a scuffle ensued between his son George and Bennett Mann, and his son Isaac interfered to separate the parties, when Louis Mann fired upon him with a revolver, which he drew from his pocket. Mr. Barnett, the father, was at home when the attack commenced, and on hearing the pistol-shot ran to the scene of difficulty, and when he reached it Louis Mann presented the pistol at him, threatening to kill him. Not being armed Mr. Barnett and his two sons retired from the scene, leaving the two Manns masters of the situation. About 10½ o'clock this forenoon Sheriff Jones and Deputy Sheriff Akers, on complaint of John Barnett, procured a writ and arrested Louis Mann, who did not attempt to escape. The charges against Louis Mann, Jr., are assault and battery with intent to kill, and also for carrying concealed weapons. There is also a complaint filed against Bennett Mann, charging him with assaulting George Barnett. On the other side, complaints were filed against Ike Barnett, charging him with assault and battery with intent to kill, and against George Barnett for assault and battery. The parties will have a hearing before Justice Monroe at 2 o'clock one week from Saturday.

FALL, 1871.

FITCH & LINDSEY,

Manufacturers,

Offer special prices on the following Goods, of their own manufacture and importation:

MIRRORS, For Parlors, Dining-rooms, Saloons, Stores Bed-rooms, &c.

WINDOW-CORNICE. A very superior article of Walnut, Gilt, and Rosewood, warranted to wash, and far superior to the brass, and cheaper.

PICTURE-FRAMES, For Portraits, Engravings, Chromos, &c., made in Walnut, Gilt, Rosewood, ornamental and plain, of every description.

SHOW-CASES, Silver and Wooden, for which we have been awarded the highest premiums, and claim to be the largest makers West.

WALNUT BRACKETS, Wall-Pockets, Book-Shelves, Towel-Racks, Towel-Stands, Corner-Closets, Hat Racks, Shaving-Stands, Side-Brackets, Corner-Brackets, &c., of every description, carved and scroll finish.

WALL-PAPER Of every description.

Chromos, Engravings, &c.

GIVE US A CALL BEFORE BUYING IS ALL WE ASK AT

75 Fourth st., near Main.

se30 eod3m-1stp

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SLAUGHTER, TYLER, & CAMPBELL,

INSURANCE AGENCY,

NORTHWEST CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STS.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London Gold	$8,000,000
Andes Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati	1,500,000
Amazon Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati	500,000
National Insurance Company of Boston	500,000
Kenton Insurance Company of Covington	100,000

National Insurance Company of Boston, established in 1824.

☞ This staunch old company telegraphs us that it is all right—to go ahead at increased rates. oc11 dtf1stp

C. S. Maltby's Oysters

H. W. ERLE, 105 Third street, between Market and Jefferson, sole agent for Louisville, is daily receiving by express full supplies of C. S. Maltby's "OLD RELIABLE" BALTIMORE OYSTERS, the very best in the market. Wholesale and retail. oc22 d1mexTu

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

[*For particulars see advertisements.*]

Cincinnati	EXCHANGE	9 A. M.
Cincinnati	ABEONA	4 P. M.
Henderson	CAMELIA	4 P. M.
Evansville	LeCLAIRE No. 2	4 P. M.
New Orleans	MARY MILLER	5 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA	1 P. M.

Arrivals Yesterday.

Nashville, Cin. — R. C. Gray, Evans.
Nat Williams, Mad. — Sandy, Troy.

Departures Yesterday.

Nashville, Cin. — Nat Williams, Mad.
R. C. Gray, Evans. — Sandy, Troy.

[*Special dispatches to the Courier-Journal report the condition of the weather and rivers at various points.*]

The weather was bright and warm yesterday, and business was moderately dull on the levee. There was about 2 feet 4 inches at the head of the canal last night, and the river was slowly falling.

The Leonora will be the Madison packet this day at 1 P. M.

The R. C. Gray got away for Evansville last night with a fair trip.

The LeClaire No. 2 will leave Portland for Evansville at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Exchange and Abeona will be the Cincinnati packets to-day at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Camelia will be found at Portland to-day bound for Evansville at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Mary Miller will leave Portland at 5 o'clock this afternoon for New Orleans direct. She will go without fail.

About the only improvement to be noticed within the circle of river matters at this port, is the improvement of Fourth street, from Main to Water streets, which is now in progress, and when completed will render the street more worthy of its good name. The repainting of the building in which is Messrs. O. Montcalm & Co.'s steamboat agency, is another item worthy of note.

The safe of the ill-fated steamer Buckeye Belle, which exploded on November 12, 1852, just at the lower end of the guard lock at Beverly, was found in the Muskingum, last Sunday, by J. W. Truesdell and G. C. Barkhurst. It was the most terrible steamboat disaster that ever occurred on the Muskingum river, and about thirty persons lost their lives. The boat was made a total wreck, and the safe in the office of the boat disappeared, only to be found now, almost nineteen years after. The boat was just inside the guard lock; the safe was now found in the river, some seventy or eighty yards from the spot from which it started at the explosion. It was so rusted as to possess but little strength; a hole had been knocked into one side, and it was filled with mud. It had not been opened Monday morning, but was waiting the arrival of Captain Stull, from Zanesville, who was the pilot, and was one of the owners of the boat. Perhaps a small quantity of silver and gold coin may have been preserved in it.

The New York Herald's Washington special of the 25th has the following: "The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, after a session of three weeks, finished the business for which they were convened and submitted their proceedings to the Secretary of the Treasury for approval. A number of new rules for the government of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam have been added to the list adopted at the previous session of the board. High pressure boilers may be allowed a working power of steam one-sixth of the tensile strength of the steel plates of which such boilers are constructed, limiting the application, however, to all boilers made between the 28th of February, 1871, and February 28, 1872. All devices or appliances under the control of the inspectors will hereafter be secured by a suitable lock. Life preservers hereafter adopted must have at least a buoyancy of four pounds to one of cork. The lowest tensile strength of any sheet in the construction of the cylindrical part of a boiler will be taken as the basis for the hydrostatic test. No steam register using card, paper or dial for recording the pressure and its variations will be accepted which will need renewal oftener than once every twelve months. Every vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, the title of which is not invested in the United States Government, shall, unless otherwise exempted, be inspected in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 28, 1871. Masters of vessels may be permitted to act as pilots on the indorsement of the local board in whose district their boats are employed. Pilots extending their routes beyond the jurisdiction for which their license is issued must have the license endorsed by the local board having jurisdiction of the route entered, excepting on the seaboard, Gulf of Mexico and rivers flowing into the Atlantic ocean. All instruments, machinery or equipments now in use on steamboats, and all required under the steamboat act, must be approved by the supervising inspectors. These are all the important points incorporated in the new rules. The list of inventions adopted by the board has also been submitted to Secretary Boutwell, but will not be made public until approved by him. It is the opinion of the board that with the additional rules the law can now be made most effective. In the consideration of important petitions the supervising inspectors state that they have endeavored to carefully guard the interests of the people as against monopolies."

The New Orleans Bulletin of Wednesday says: "Business on the levee was much more animated than on Monday, and, with the discharging steamers, our hopes were somewhat brightened. The departing steamers seemed to have done very well, especially our local packets, and we notice the Lee had a very great rush in the afternoon, and went her way rejoicing with a fine trip. But one Red river boat went out, the Salado, and she had all she wanted, of several days' accumulation. The rest had to lay over and try their luck to-day. Shippers are holding off, waiting for the reported rise to come to their relief, but we think they will find themselves mistaken, and had better ship while they can, at present rates. The river marks change but little here for it's up and down according to the tide, and last evening they were thirteen feet ten inches below high water gauge of 1866. Nothing new or flattering from the Mississippi rive. Red river reports are conflicting, and whatever may be true about a rise in the upper part of it will have but little effect below Shreveport, for there are too many gaps and shoal places ready to swallow it all up before it gets even to the Alexandria fall. Captain Raeborie, of the Hodge, reports but twenty-four inches in Old river, and our Little Rock correspondent reports Arkansas river as falling. So our chances for water are poor until we have more and heavy rains at the heads of the hollows. No change from our last reports on the freight tariff. The meeting on Monday night at the Cotton Exchange to take some action relative to the formation of a company to build iron barges and hulls for cheap transportation of grain and other freight, was composed in a measure of the solid men of the city, and the meeting was very unanimous that those modern means of conveyance should be built, and that rapidly, so as to attract to this city that which is now reaching forth his hands praying for us to accept them and relieve them of the heavy burden now oppressing them by other cities. It does not seem a question of doubt as to this being the proper city for the grain mart to be established at, and for its rapid shipment to foreign countries, but the question seems to be the ways and means to be used to attract it here, and that is easily overcome by the moneyed men of the city, capitalists of all grades, property holders, merchants and all classes interested to stop talking so much about what we are losing and how near destruction we are from our tardiness and come out with your hoarded cash, subscribe liberally, pay up manfully, go to work energetically, labor for the salvation of the city is at hand. No time to lose; go at it early, work late, don't hesitate as to how much stock you will take, but take all that your means will allow, place it in the hands of responsible parties who will not waste or scatter it around hunting up the man with his plans and specification to see what he will do it for, but advertise your wishes, and they will rush to you, every one anxious to be the first to undertake the job, and lend a helping hand. Too much money is wasted on committees traveling around on their shape and talent to find the parties willing to contract for the work, when, if you advertise, they will rush to you like a hive of bees, anxious and willing to engage in the conflict which will flood your city with barges of iron, wood, or any other material, and then finally loaded to their fullest capacity with the rich products of the West. But while you are thinking of and arranging all these details for the building of iron barges for transporting grain, etc., don't fail to take some action to have your levee dues and business taxes reduced, or your work will all be for naught. These are the actual obstructions which are now oppressing our steamboatmen and business men, and so excessive and exorbitant are they that they will embarrass any means that may be projected to advance the interests of our city, no matter of what character they may be. So while you are rushing the barge question to its completion, be ready when they are ready to see that the levee dues and taxes are so reduced that there will be no longer a hindrance and obstacle so formidable as to retard the commerce, all of it, from coming to our city.... From a telegram to Sinnott & Adams, we learn that the superb passenger steamer Belle Lee, Captain J. Frank Hicks, clerk John S. Sullivan, will arrive in port to-day, and leave for Mouth of White river, and all bend and plantation landings, on Thursday, October 26th, at 5 P. M. Sinnott & Adams, 11 Commercial place, and Captain C. G. Wayne, 105 Poydras street, are her agents, and will be pleased to give any further information that may be desired relative to her hereafter movements.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27.—The weather is cloudy and mild, with a slight prospect for rain, and 24 inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—River 3 feet 10, and stationary. Clear and cool.

EVANSVILLE, Oct. 27.—Cloudy; since noon cool and blustering. River rising slowly. Port list—Up: Jas. E. Rankin, from Metropolis, 7; Fanny Brandeis, 7 A. M.; Fayette, 8. Down: Ruby, 10:30; Ella Hughes, 11; Eddyville, 3 A. M.; all with fair to full trips. The J. F. Rankin is a new boat just finished at Metropolis.

CAIRO, Oct. 27.—Minnie, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Silver Bow, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Mary Forsythe, Cairo to New Orleans, 8; Burksville, Evansville packet, 1 P. M.; Mohawk, Cairo to New Orleans, 5; Octavia, Cairo to St. Louis, 5; Emilie Labarge, St. Louis to Memphis, 6. River falling slowly. Thermometer 62.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—Arrived—Alice, Memphis; Henry Ames, New Orleans; Nile, Missouri river; Bayard, Keokuk; Lady Pike, Upper Mississippi; Bertha, Illinois river; Glasgow, Vicksburg; St. Luke, Memphis. Departed—Messenger, Keokuk; St. Luke, Memphis; Lady Pike and Bayard, Upper Mississippi; W. J. Lewis, Vicksburg. River rising slowly. Weather clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.—Weather clear and pleasant. River rising; has risen six inches. Business brisk. Departed—John Kyle, Mollie Moore, Mollie Ebert, Esperanza, Rob Roy, James Howard, New Orleans; City of Quincy, Belle Pike, Andy Johnson, Shreve, St. Louis.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 27.—Weather clear and pleasant. The river has risen 10 inches. Departed—Celeste, for Memphis.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 27.—Down—H. S. Turner, 10 last night. Boats down to-day—Lady Lee, 1 P. M.; R. E. Lee, 6 P. M. Up—Susie Silver, 9; and Glencoe, 10 last night. Up to-day—City of Alton, 7 P. M. Weather warm and clear. River falling.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.—Cotton, prices are drooping; sales at 17¾c; receipts for the past day 1,820 bales; shipments 1,075 bales; receipts for the week 13,985 bales; shipments 13,995 bales; sales 11,400 bales; stock on hand 11,840 bales. Flour, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged at $5 85@8. Corn, the market is lower at 65@67½c. Oats, the market is firmer at 50c. Hay and Bran are quiet. Mess pork is scarce and firm. Lard, the market is dull at 10¼@11¼c. Bacon, the market is easier; shoulders 7¼@8c; sides 8¾@9c.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Cattle, the market was affected by the rain storm; receipts 646 head short of those of last week, and the average quality good; the highest price paid was 7c for a selected lot of 15 head, averaging 1,630 lbs; fair butchering steers, of medium weights, sold at 6@6¼c, and lighter at 5½@5⅞c; coarse and inferior brought 4¼@4½c. Milch cows, the receipts were small and sold at $35@70 ₩ head. Sheep and lambs, receipts 47 cars against 75 cars last week; the market is dull; we quote sheep at $4 50@6 50; lambs at $5@7. Hogs, receipts 6,000 head in excess of those of last week; the demand is local; the sales aggregated 1,500 head; State $4 37½@4 75; extras $5; Western $5@5 25.

Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Cotton, ordinary 16c; good ordinary 17¼c; low middling 18c; middling 18¾c; middling Alabama 18⅞c; middling Orleans 19¼c; middling Texas 19⅜c; the market is dull and heavy; sales of 700 bales on the spot; sales for future delivery: October 18c; November 18 1-16c, December 18⅜c, January 18⅝c, February 18¾c, March 19⅛c and April 19⅜c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—Cotton, the market is quiet and prices are weak; sales of 2,400 bales; good ordinary 17¾c; low middling 17¾@18c; middling 18⅝c; receipts 6,129 bales; exports to Providence 845 bales; stock 84,507 bales; week's sales 10,800 bales; receipts, net 25,475 bales and gross 27,583 bales; exports to Liverpool 12,213 bales, to Bremen 1,651 bales, Barcelona 108 bales and coastwise 5,540 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 27.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling 18c.

MOBILE, Oct. 27.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 17¾c.

To the Ladies.

I have received a new case of LACES from the Custom-house, and have the same now on sale. I guarantee them to be of the very finest quality, and cheapest ever offered.

Real Guipure Capes at $8 00.

Elegant Point Applique Handkerchiefs at $6 50.

Fine Val. Lace Sets from $3 to $17, worth 30 per cent. more.

Fine Opera Kids at $1 25, worth $2 25.

Especial attention is called to my complete stock of Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods.

25 per cent. lower than can be made up at home.

Elegant Embroidered Breakfast Jackets, from $10 to $17; worth from $20 to $40.

Fringes, Gimps, Trimmings, &c., &c., at

DORA SCHULZ'S.

oc25 SaSun&Tutjal 1stp

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Can the Courts of the United States Assume Jurisdiction over them.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In your edition of the 9th inst. appeared a notice of a work on Civil Practice, recently published by Judge Archer Cocke. Your reviewer says that some distinguished politicians of Kentucky and Ohio may be surprised to read, on page 208 of Judge Cocke's book, this positive and terse sentence: "*The courts of the United States can assume jurisdiction of the constitutionality of amendments to the Constitution.*" The writer of the notice referred to gives the case of Hollingsworth et al vs. Virginia, 3 Dallas, 378, as Judge Cocke's authority for the above assertion, and says that the point came up directly in that case before the Supreme Court of the United States."

The question before the court in the case of Hollingsworth vs. Virginia was merely a question of construction of the Eleventh amendment to the Constitution, and came up soon after the adoption of that amendment. The case is a very brief one, and the reporter thus states the question: "The proposition (for the Eleventh amendment) being now adopted by the constitutional number of States, *Lee*, Attorney General, submitted this question to the court: Whether the amendment did, or did not, supersede all suits depending, as well as prevent the institution of new suits, against any one of the United States by citizens of another State?"

W. Tilghman and Rawle argued, among other points, that the amendment had not been proposed in the form prescribed by the Constitution, because it was never submitted to the President for his approbation.

The Attorney General said the other amendments had not been so submitted, and here the court interrupted him, saying: "There can, surely, be no necessity to answer that argument. The negative of the President applies only to the ordinary cases of legislation. He has nothing to do with the proposition or adoption of amendments to the Constitution."

On the following day the court delivered a unanimous opinion "that, the amendment being constitutionally adopted, there could not be exercised any jurisdiction in any case, past or future, in which a State was sued by the citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

This is the whole opinion. The question of the power of the court to determine whether amendments had been constitutionally proposed and adopted was not directly before them. The first point raised by counsel, as to the proposition of the amendment, was disposed of instanter on a single and sufficient ground, and has been considered of so little importance that the whole question and discussion are omitted from the condensed reports.

The premises of the argument and opinion, as stated by the reporter, were that the amendment had been "adopted by the constitutional number of States." In the opinion the court merely repeated this assumed premise, "the amendment being constitutionally adopted," and then proceeded to construe the amendment.

Thus shorn of its weight as a judicial decision, Judge Cocke takes this simple repetition of an assumed premise as authority for his statement that the courts can assume jurisdiction of the constitutionality of amendments. If Judge Cocke has no other authority for his assertion, he has no authority at all, and in more senses than one he is, as his reviewer says, "writing in a style more than ordinarily legal."

Taking the sentence, "the amendment being constitutionally adopted," as the expression of a conclusion reached by the court and the case does not relieve the questions that are agitating us to-day of any of their embarrassments. All courts have the power to decide whether a law is in existence or not, and they determine this on their judicial knowledge. What is the source of their judicial knowledge in the matter of laws and amendments is a question that the case referred to by Judge Cocke does not touch. Our courts derive their [illegible] publication in a prescribed form. And when our courts say that such and such an act having been enacted by the General Assembly means so and so, they do not mean to say that they have gone or could go into all the questions arising on the proposal and passage and approval of the act. They merely say that the act is certified to them as the law, and their judicial knowledge extends no further.

So a court might say "the Fifteenth amendment, having been constitutionally adopted, means that no negro shall be deprived of his vote because he is a negro." And may mean by the statement that it has been constitutionally adopted, simply that the Secretary of State has so proclaimed it.

When Judge Cocke says that the courts can assume jurisdiction of the constitutionality of amendments, and that assertion is referred to as bearing on the questions in dispute about the last three amendments, every reasonable man will take it as an opinion that the courts, in considering a question under any one of those last three amendments, can go at length in all the questions relating to their proposal; what composed the Congress; why certain representatives were not there; whether those who were there were properly elected and properly excluded; whether the Legislatures electing certain Senators were Legislatures, whether the Legislatures adopting the amendments were Legislatures or not; what constituted a quorum in them, and whether they had a right to change their votes, and the thousand and one questions that have sprung up in the political discussion of the question.

The courts may or may not have the jurisdiction claimed for them by Judge Cocke, but nothing that his reviewer has attributed to him proves that they have such jurisdiction.

Vigor and clearness of thought and powers of condensation are good qualities in a law writer, but it is dangerous for authors, having even these great merits, to get into the more than ordinarily legal style. J. M. W.

WEATHER REPORT.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 27, 1871—11 P. M.

War Department, Signal Service United States Army, Division of Telegrams and Reports, for the benefit of commerce.

[Via Western Union Telegraph Co.]

Place of observation	Height of barometer	Change in last 7 hrs.	Ther. deg.	Change in last 24 hrs.	Dir'n of wd	Force of wd.	State of Weather
Augusta, Ga.	29.99	x.09	69	x. 4	N.W	g	Clear.
Baltimore	29.88	.0	52	—13	S.W	g	Clear.
Boston	29.73	x.09	50	— 1	N.W	g	Clear.
Cairo	30.02	x.02	58	x. 6	0	c	Clear.
Charleston	29.92	x.01	66	— 5	N.W	l	Clear.
Chicago	29.98	x.06	30	—19	W.	f	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	30.01	x.10	49	— 5	N.W	l	Clear.
Davenport	30.10	x.09	33	—11	N.W	g	Clear.
Galveston	30.14	x.01	67	— 2	0	c	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.94	x.09	43	— 8	N.W	l	Clear.
Key West	......	.....	...	.....	.....	..	......
Leavenworth	30.09	x.08	50	— 7	S.E.	l	Clear.
Louisville	29.95	x.08	55	0	N.W	f	Fair.
Memphis	29.05	x.01	57	x. 3	S.W	f	Fair.
Mobile	30.13	x.06	59	x. 1	0	c	Fair.
Nashville	30.03	x.04	58	x. 7	S.	l	Clear.
New Orleans	30.09	x.01	63	— 6	N.E	l	Clear.
New York	29.80	x.15	51	—17	S.	l	Clear.
Norfolk, Va.	29.90	x.01	59	— 9	0	c	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	29.97	—01	36	—12	0	c	Hazy.
Pittsburgh	29.95	x.13	43	—19	N.	f	Fair.
Portland, Me	29.60	x.06	51	x. 3	S.W	g	Clo'dy
Punta Rassa	......	.....	...	.....	.....	..	......
Savannah	29.99	x.07	63	— 7	0	c	Clear.
Shreveport	30.10	x.10	56	x. 1	0	c	Clear.
St. Louis	29.98	x.04	53	x. 1	0	c	Clear.
St. Paul	30.08	x.07	27	— 6	0	c	Clear.
Wilmington	29.95	x.05	66	— 4	W.	l	Clear.
Jacksonv, Fa	30.01	x.07	70	x. 1	S.W	g	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.23	x.03	58	— 2	0	c	Clear.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

EXPLANATION—G, gentle; b, brisk; v b, very brisk; p, perceptible; c, calm; f, fresh; l, light; h, high; x, rises; —, fall in the thermometer.

ABBREVIATIONS IN "STATE OF WEATHER"—Lt, light; Hy, heavy.

Local Observations—Oct. 27, 1871.

Hour of observation	Hight of barometer	Change since last observation	Hight of thermometer	Change in 24 hours	Dir. of Wind	Force of Wind	Rainfall, inches and hundr'ths	State of the Weather
7 A. M.	29.961	—138	46	—17	S.E.	g	0.06	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.901	—060	66½	x.5½	S.W.	b	....	Fair.
4 P. M.	29.873	—028	66½	x.4½	N.W	b	....	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.920	x.047	61	x.3½	N.W	f	....	Fair.
11 P. M.	29.951	x.031	55	0	N.W	f	....	Fair.

NOTE.—The rainfall is measured at 7 A. M. for the preceding 24 hours.

Observer's office in Custom-house.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27, 1871.

PROBABILITIES.

Low barometer in New York and New England will probably move eastward, followed by brisk, possibly high, northwest winds on East Atlantic. Fresh northwesterly winds, with partially cloudy weather, will continue on Lakes Erie and Ontario, and lighter winds on the upper lakes. Clear and pleasant weather will continue in the Southern and Gulf States, with light and fresh winds; and cloudy weather and local rain in Southern Florida. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Saturday.

☞ The editor of the Leslie Herald, maddened by the "big apple" items going the rounds of the press, unblushingly acknowledges the receipt of an apple weighing one and one-half tons.

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 1871.

☞ *For Advertising Rates and Terms of Subscription, see last column of this page.*

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Chestnuts are very plentiful in Danville.

A thief rifled the house of George Fry, Esq., at Winchester, last Sunday.

The people of Henry county are talking about amending their surspike law.

Two negro prisoners failed in attempt to break jail in Winchester on Tuesday night.

The race for sheriff in Boyle county at the next August election promises to be very lively.

It is said that Colonel Zeb. Ward is about to return to reside on his farm near Richmond.

M. W. Collins will shortly build a hotel at Bloomington, on the Maysville and Lexington railroad.

Geo. R. Gill, of Maysville, has been appointed Deputy for that district by the Good Templar organization, at a salary of $1,500.

The foundation of a Catholic church is being laid in Winchester, and probably the building will be completed in a few months.

Quite an interesting meeting has been in progress at the Baptist church in Winchester during the last ten or fifteen days. Rev. Green Clay Smith is the pastor.

The Right Rev. Bishop Cummins, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will hold religious services in Flemingsburgh on Tuesday, November 7, at the Episcopal Church.

Parks, Dorsey & Co. have commenced to lay the track on the Maysville and Paris railroad. One mile and a half load of iron has been received at Maysville.

On last Friday Col. McKinley Gibson, of Louisiana, started from Richmond for his home with twenty odd Fifteenth amendments to work on his sugar plantations.

The Danville Advocate says: "Captain Wood Gray, Joel, Frank and Will Chenault, returned from Prosen, Breathitt county, on Saturday last, having captured eight deer."

A great many droves of mules and horses have passed through Winchester en route to the Southern market during the last week or two. They are generally very good ones.

Clay Sadler has been appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Maysville and Lexington railroad, in the place of Henry Pelham, who resigned on account of continued ill-health.

Interesting meetings are in progress at the Baptist, Methodist and Christian Churches in Shelbyville. Considerable interest seems to be manifested, all of the services being well attended.

The Clark County Democrat says: "Nemus, the blackleg who did the shooting at Mt. Sterling on the second day of the late fair, and was one of the men hung in Chicago for incendiarism."

Messrs. Brown & Smith, of Shelby county, shipped ten car loads of fine beef cattle to New York the past week. The cattle averaged 1,580 pounds a head. They were bought at 6@6¼ cents per pound.

The Danville Advocate of yesterday says: "The venerable Dr. Breckinridge returned to his home, in this place, from Lexington, last Wednesday. He is more feeble than when he left here, several weeks ago."

There is a great deal of complaint of disorderly conduct on the streets of Glasgow at a late hour every night. Shooting, yelling, banging at doors and such innocent amusement are indulged in by parties around town.

Last Saturday morning Jennie, a little daughter of Judge S. H. Boles, of Glasgow, on her way home with some oil of vitriol, broke the bottle by some means, throwing its contents over her and burning her very badly.

No less than seven gentlemen are aspiring to Col. Clark's seat in the Senate, the election for which office takes place next August. The Democratic primary election for the selection of candidates will come off on Saturday, Nov. 25th.

The Shaker community of Pleasant Hill were robbed last week of some sixteen thoroughbred heifers, two and three year olds. Nothing has since been heard of the heifers or thieves, although diligent search has been made in every direction.

Last Monday was County Court day in Flemingsburg. A large crowd were in town, and a good deal of stock was on the market, but little was sold. Prices obtained were low for cattle. Money scarce and not much business of any kind transacted.

The Corydon (Indiana) Republican has the following: "A train of emigrants from Hart county, Kentucky, passed through this place last Tuesday on their way to Illinois. We don't blame these folk for leaving such a barren region as Hart. We know how it is ourself."

We learn from the Richmond Register that "a fine mare was stolen from Gen. Buford on Sunday or Monday night. She was seen in the possession of some travelers who passed through Frankfort the next day. Gen. Buford put parties on the track and likely has recovered her ere this time."

A married couple were sent to the poor-house, in Henry county, a short time ago, and assigned to separate quarters. They appealed to the county judge, claiming that "what God hath joined together, no man should put asunder." The judge sustained the action of the poor-house keeper.

The Winchester Democrat learns from a of the Big Sandy railroad from Lexington to the mouth of the Big Sandy has undoubtedly been let out, and that work will be immediately commenced on the road. There is a rumor that a contract has already been put on the road at Lexington.

The Richmond Register says: "Charley Lillard, on Tuesday last, arrested a negro by the name of Jo Miller for stealing Mr. E. Turner's mare. He took the mare to Louisville and sold her for $51 to Moore & Rucker, livery stable keepers, who shipped her to Mississippi. The negro is now in jail, and will probably have an examining trial to-day."

J. D. Dadisman, Esq., a prominent stock man of Shelby county, was severely injured by the wrecking of a freight train in the eastern part of Ohio on the 24th inst. The gentleman was on his way to New York with several car loads of heavy cattle, from that county. His telegram to his associate in business, B. F. Offutt, Esq., to come to Pittsburg and take charge of the stock, also informed him that many cattle and acquaintances in Shelby.

Monday was County Court day in Richmond. There was quite a crowd in the town, but business was rather dull. There were a good many cattle in the market, and most of them of tolerably good quality. Prices ranged from $40 to $103, and most of them sold. But few calves in the market, and those were of an inferior grade, and sold from 3 to $50. Milch cows from $30 to $45, and a good many sold. But few mules on the market, all inferior, and but few sold.

The Paducah Kentuckian says: "We learn, from parties who are in position to know, that the work of the Elizabethtown railroad bridges, over the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, is progressing as rapidly and as satisfactorily as could be wished; and fears are expressed that high water will find them in such a delayed condition that it will be impossible to finish them by next spring. It has also been suggested to us that the County Court and City Council charter a steamer and with such tax-payers of the city and county as may be inclined to go, make a trip to the scene of the work."

At the Barren Circuit Court this week, John Nelson was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for nine years, for killing Albert Shirley last May; Thomas Davis was sent up for two years for forgery; Charles Green and Billerid Lee, for housebreaking, two years each. Green and Lee are from Indiana, and it is thought that they are professional burglars. William Winn, colored, was sent up for four years, for horse stealing; Cyrus Otet, colored, two years, for grand larceny; David Gantry, colored, two years, same offense; O. P. Waggoner, one year, same offense; Peter Fortune, colored, two years, for grand larceny.

The Danville Advocate has the following: "In looking over the list of Kentucky newspapers published between the years of 1787 and 1850 we find that the Mirror made its appearance in Danville in 1804, and was followed by the Intermediate in 1806. In the year 1813 the Light House was published, and in 1820 the Olive Branch appeared. We believe the venerable Dr. Polk, of Perryville, was connected with the last-named journal, which disappeared for a while, and was resurrected in 1827. In the meantime, in 1825, the Danville Advertiser made its bow to the public, but we do not know how long it was in existence. If any of the old residents of Danville have in their possession copies of these journals, we would be glad to get them."

We learn from the Glasgow Times how an indignant wife offered to swap her bigamizing husband for a sewing machine. The Times says: "Last Saturday a man named T. T. Alexander, alias T. A. Branch, was arrested on a charge of bigamy. It seems that Alexander came from Adair county and took up his abode in this county. He represented himself as an unmarried man, and wooed, won, and married a lady living near Temple Hill, in this county. A short time after his wedding he went to Adair county, where he had left his wife No. 1 and took a sewing machine that he had given her, and brought it to wife No. 2. Wife No. 1 followed him back to this county, and learned that he had taken to himself another wife. She went to his residence, and told wife No. 2 if she would give up the sewing-machine, she might keep Alexander. This the Barren county wife refused to do, and so the other came to town and had the muchly-married man arrested. He was arraigned before Judge Jones for an examining trial, Saturday evening, when the above facts were elicited, and he was sent to jail to await the action of the grand jury."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Texas has a paucity of hogs.

Nashville has a case of small-pox.

All Atlanta is making tracks for Oglethorpe Park.

Three pick-pockets have been arrested at the Union, Ga., fair.

Two vessels cleared from Richmond, Va., with tobacco for Europe direct, on the 21st inst., the bark Harriet, for Bordeaux, and the Nannie T. Ball, for Havre.

The managers of the Atlanta, Ga., fair are doing everything in their power to make it a success. A great many applications have been made by colonists.

The work on the Griffin, Ga., and Madison railroad has been commenced, and it is confidently expected that trains will be running to Jackson in two months.

The North and South railroad is progressing with satisfactory prospects. It is thought there will be little or no trouble in Floyd county, Ga., on the question of right of way.

The Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad has been completed from Sumter to Columbia, thus giving a thorough and direct communication by rail between Wilmington, N. C., and Augusta, Ga.

An Edgefield (Tenn.) girl fell and broke her arm on the eve of her wedding-day. The doctor advised a postponement of the important event, but she refused to disappoint the company, and was married with her arm in a sling.

The Georgia papers give the following advice to visitors at the Atlanta fair: "Take care of your pocket-books, and don't drink too much benzine. Beware of hucksters. Be particular in your associations, and have but few friends."

The Fredericksburg Herald says: "Jesse White entered the Virginia Herald office, under Timothy Green, in 1826, being in his fifteenth year. He is now in his eighty-second year, and has been engaged in printing sixty-six years—the oldest typo we suppose, in Virginia. He still works at the 'case.'"

The extension of the railroad from Quincy, Florida, to Chattahoochee is within eight miles of the latter place, with the track on the remaining distance being laid at the rate of a half mile a day. The wharf at Chattahoochee is also being crowded at a rapid rate, and it is expected that the trains can run as far as that place by the 15th of November.

The contract between the city of Atlanta and H. I. Kimball for the purchase of the Opera House for the use of the Legislature has not been complied with by the latter, he having failed to return $10,000 in bonds advanced to him in order to enable him to press forward the work of finishing the building, although he has been repeatedly called upon to do so.

On Friday evening of last week, as some of the workmen were engaged in moving stone to the cribs in James river, at Richmond, and while the car was proceeding down a steep grade, the man who held the brake was thrown off, and the other men, Peter Everett and J. Vaughn, carried over the trestle, and thrown into the river, the car turning over on them. Mr. Vaughn was severely injured in the head and side. The other escaped without injury.

The Tyson injunction suit to restrain the organization of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad, and the issue of its bonds, which was dismissed in Richmond, Va., on the 20th inst., has been reinstated before the United States Circuit Court for the Western District, at Lynchburg. The bill is signed by J. Dean Smith, and William and J. Daniel, as counsel for the complainants, who also moved down from Richmond fixes the 15th of November as the time for hearing the case.

It is learned that the orange crop of Calhoun county, Florida, promises a large yield, having suffered very slightly from the recent heavy winds. It is one of the greatest orange sections of the county for the production of this fruit that it is so much less endangered from winds and the northwestern gales which are so pernicious to and destructive of the orange crops in South Florida, while it also enjoys the advantage of never being visited by frosts, only when there is no possibility of damage therefrom. As soon as the advantages of this county are fully appreciated, it will be one of the most prosperous in the State.

A meeting of the planters of Scriven county, Georgia, adopted the following: "*Resolved*, That after hearing the statements of the planters from the different sections of the county, we beg leave to report the following: That so far as the returns have been tested in this county the present year, they have been, as a general thing, of no advantage or benefit; and, inasmuch as they have failed to increase the yield of the crops, it would be contrary to good common sense on the part of the vendors of useless fertilisers, to demand pay for the same, and injurious and unjust to the planters to be required to pay for that which has not profited them anything."

Dr. M. T. Stephenson, of Gainesville, Georgia, the eminent geologist and mineralogist, has shown to the editors of the Eagle a fine specimen of very fine silver ore from a vein near Gainesville, in Hall county. The vein is from three to four feet thick, and nearly vertical, and yields from thirty to sixty dollars per ton. From a number of assays made the average yield will be about forty dollars per ton. The lead will amount to five per cent. But as the vein is opened only about twenty feet, no estimate of its value can be formed as to its intrinsic value. The Doctor is endeavoring to have it worked next year. If so worked, it will likely develop a new and valuable industry in Georgia.

This is a good time for Louisville to retire from politics and go into railroading.

General CROXTON assures us that, thus far, he has found but one man who is against his road, and that man is a man who never votes to tax real estate.

We are in favor of slinging another Fink truss across the Ohio; but we do not wish to begin the work until we have finished two or three little railway enterprises now on foot.

The contest between the railway enterprises before the General Council is said to be a very pretty quarrel as it stands. But it must be livelier still. We need a bridge or two thrown in to make things merrier.

The scheme to sell out the stock owned by the city in the Nashville railroad would be a first-rate thing if it could be made to work. Unfortunately, "it can not was." The city would still be liable for the bonds, which it has indorsed and from which it can not retire.

It is about time for Louisville to pick herself up and move. Our fight against time has done all it could do, that is, it has given us opportunity to collect our resources and it has sufficiently delayed our little friend up the river. It can do no more. We must now act promptly and positively. We must go to work. We must spend a little money—but on exampagne and cigars—but on iron rails and cross-ties.

People must remember that we are gradually approaching that critical point in our local destiny about which we have heard so much, but which we have never seen, and they must understand that, in order to secure ourselves, we must come down with the stamps. In a matter of this kind parsimony is not economy. Expense, and very great expense, may be—we think it will be—an essential part of our economics. So tax-payers must work themselves into a proper state of public virtue and prepare to stand the racket.

Kentucky School for the Blind.

We announced some time ago that a change had been effected in the management of the Kentucky School for the Blind. Mr. BRICE M. PATTEN was succeeded by Mr. B. B. HUNTOON as superintendent about six weeks ago, and under the new auspices the establishment bids fair to take fresh hold upon public confidence and usefulness. Mr. HUNTOON is not only eminent as a scholar and teacher, but he is one of our truest and best men, having a large and sincere appreciation of the responsible and delicate duties to which he has been assigned.

In our Commonwealth the blind are educated at the public expense. And every Kentuckian may feel proud at the action of his State in founding so long ago a school for the blind, and in the hearty support that has ever since been given it.

For over twenty-nine years the Kentucky Institution for the Blind has been in operation; and the imposing building that has been, since its erection, the most prominent feature of the landscape in the vicinity of our city, forms a noble monument to the munificence and wisdom of the State. A visit to its beautiful grounds, and an inspection of its varied and costly educational appliances, by which things visible become tangible, are sources of pleasure to the idle and curious, and of gratitude to the serious and thoughtful.

One who for the first time sees their embossed books, their raised maps and globes, their frames with movable types for mathematical calculations, their devices for writing, and all the many aids secured for their progress, wonders not only at the readiness and rapidity with which those who apparently lack the most important element of success seize upon and make good use of the means furnished them to acquire an education, but also at the ingenuity and skill that are manifested in the contrivance and construction of their apparatus.

These appliances have been, of course, the result of experience, and much remains to be invented and devised before those interested in the welfare of the blind will be satisfied. Occasionally a man of large means appears who is ready and eager to devote his money and his talents to the elevation of his fellow-men. At this very time, the man who, over thirty years ago, effected a revolution in printing for the blind, Mr. S. P. RUGGLES, of Boston, an inventor of rare merit and success, is deeply interested in the improvement of books, maps, and all school furniture for the use of the blind. We have before us now a copy of a letter from this gentleman to the superintendent of one of the institutions for the blind, in our country, in which he gives many details of his suggested improvements, and says that, as all experiments would be at his expense, he is desirous of producing some specimen work, to be submitted to a committee of the various teachers of the blind throughout the country, that they may decide upon its merits. The New York Nation says: "There is not the least doubt as to the sincerity of Mr. RUGGLES' offer, nor as to his ability to do all he promises. His capacity as an inventor has made him a man of sufficient fortune; and he retains a warm interest in the unfortunates for whom some of his earliest and most successful, though not his most lucrative, efforts of invention were made."

The thoughtful mind will see from this that, although much has been done in the last forty years, a wide field still remains to be explored in this direction, not only in the improvement of educational apparatus but also in extending the range of mechanical arts and trades in which the blind can be successfully employed. Our own institution has been the first in which the use of the sewing machine has been successfully taught the blind girls, and that is a very recent experiment. The boys in the Kentucky school are taught broom and mattress making and general upholstery work, and they are ready, we understand, to receive orders for such goods. In fact, it is beginning to be recognized that in the mechanical arts the education of the blind has but just begun, though many careful and perhaps costly experiments are needed before it can be told with certainty what pursuits they are utterly debarred from through their blindness. If the means appropriated would admit it, the mechanical department in the Kentucky school could be largely extended, with a great increase of its usefulness to the pupils. We have no doubt that the Legislature of our State, at its next meeting, will show the same liberal policy toward this school that it has heretofore experienced from their hands; for every man must wish that every appliance that wisdom can suggest or experience can show to be useful in enabling the blind to become independent should be at once adopted in the Kentucky school.

There is one thing, however, of more importance to the blind of our State than large endowments of money, extensive libraries and wonderful and costly apparatus; and that is, that a knowledge of what our State has already provided for the blind should be brought home to every one of them. For this purpose the trustees of our institution, through their public-spirited and able president, Dr. T. S. BELL, who has been identified not only with this school since its foundation, but with that of almost every philanthropic enterprise inaugurated in our midst, have recently addressed a circular letter to every member of the Legislature of our State, asking them to aid in making inquiry for blind children, and to inform them what the State has done to provide them with a free education.

The number of pupils now enjoying instruction at the school for the blind is less than forty, while it has ample accomodation for five times that number; and the aggregate number of pupils since the school was founded, in 1842, is not three hundred. We trust that not only the members of the Legislature, but every one who reads this article and knows of any blind child who ought to be partaking of the advantages offered in this school, will make it a matter of personal responsibility to secure its admission there at once.

The school is designed not only for those totally blind, but also for those whose sight is so poor as to prevent them from obtaining an education in our common schools.

This institution is in no respect an asylum, and the law that established it provides that pupils admitted within its walls shall be of sound mind and body, and between the ages of six and sixteen. Experience has proved beyond question that it is within these ages that the blind may be taught to the best advantage in the ordinary branches of education; nevertheless blind persons over sixteen years of age are received for instruction in the mechanical department. We hope soon to be able to report to our readers that this school, so nobly devised and generously maintained by our State, is filled to its utmost capacity, and doing all the good it is able to do in behalf of those who deserve so much our best attention and wisest solicitude, the blind children of Kentucky.

Poor Pay—Poor Preach.

We like to see a man magnanimous. And when we have been watching the course of such a hero—doing good by stealth and blushing to find it fame—it makes us feel bad to see a weak spot in his character. Now, SETH S. WOOD, of Newburg, New York, is a man who aims at furnishing the public with a first-class monthly magazine for the extremely low sum of a dollar a year, with a reduction to clubs of fifty per cent. Stupendous and remarkable effort! Glorious age in which we live! This benefactor to his race is not alone in his philanthropy. There are others who vie with him in disinterested benevolence. Such are those who offer their trusting fellow-men good gold watches for ten dollars each. But alas for poor human nature! this benevolent Wood is hurt because hitherto his magazine has radiated its scintillating splendors through space without attracting the notice of the COURIER-JOURNAL, on whose brow criticism sits enthroned and whose columns make and unmake literary reputations. In a letter of remonstrance that we have recently received from this gentle philanthropist, who yet itches for fame, Mr. Wood propounds to us the fantastic conundrum, "Why has this magazine received no attention whatever from our leading journals, while others of inferior merit are so frequently and favorably mentioned?" We give it up. We are sorry so ruthlessly to destroy the touching confidence that he reposes in us. He innocently remarks: "I am sure you know all about it, and will tell me if other and more important considerations do not fully occupy your attention." Ah, SETH! there is a freshness of verdure in that last remark of yours that is almost too much. We turn to the pages of your magazine and the first thing we see is this sentence: "We are about to revise our exchange list, and shall conclude that those who have not acknowledged the receipt of our magazine prefer not to see it." There's penetration—there's the power to draw an inference. The leading journals do not notice you, SETH! Cut 'em dead. Don't exchange with them. We sometimes only appreciate our blessings when we are deprived of them. Try it on, SETH. But remember the COURIER-JOURNAL. What shall we do for poetry, if we are suddenly cut off from the supply that gushes so copiously in your columns? Your November number has lines of which even TUPPER might be proud; as this single stanza, from the rhyme of ICHABOD GREEN, who went to college and became a man, will show:

"The three years succeeding the close of his course
Have brought him a snug little sum;
He has taught in the college, besides reading law
And returns, clear of debt, to his home."

We hasten to notice this monthly issue of Tupperian poetry; and extracts from familiar books of famous authors, who are, therefore, claimed as special contributors; and original editorials, that assure us that "Practice makes perfect, and the more you practice the quicker you will learn." The brilliancy of the premium list is dazzling. When we reflect upon the fact that a man who wants to buy a Buckeye Mower and Reaper, the retail price of which is one hundred dollars, can send that amount to Mr. Wood and get the reaper and one hundred copies of his magazine for a year besides, our arithmetical powers fail us in attempting to calculate the value of this periodical. But this is not all; seventy-four other offers, equally advantageous, are advertised, and we really can not tell whether Mr. Wood is the kindest man in New York, or his magazine the most worthless thing one could have. You pay your money and take your choice.

☞ The New York Sun says that "the frauds committed by Democrats in New York have been feebly imitated by Republicans in Indiana." But you shouldn't blame the Indiana Republicans for the feebleness of their imitation. If the public funds had held out they would have done much better.

☞ Mr. SAYLER, of Vermont, has brought suit against Mr. PAGE, his neighbor, for giving his family the small-pox. It strikes us that PAGE might make quite as good a thing of it by bringing suit against SAYLER's family for taking the small-pox from him without his permission.

☞ An exchange says: "A man forty years old, at Shelby Depot, Tenn., mourned his wife six months, and then married his mother-in-law, aged sixty." That man may have married his mother-in-law, but we shall always believe that it was his mother-in-law that married him.

☞ A Paris letter says: "GAMBETTA has had a very bad leg. He had a photographer sent for to take a view of it in its swelled condition, to send to his friends." We can conceive of no sweeter boon than the photograph of the swelled leg of an absent friend.

☞ The most remarkable thing, with the exception of the great Chicago fire, that has transpired in this country during the present year is a late editorial article by "A. H. S." without a single italic letter in it. It has been forwarded to the British Museum.

☞ There are people in New York who think that one of the saddest things connected with the Chicago fire was the escape of BARNEY AARON.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ "Be a friend to thyself, and" do your house-cleaning with E. Morgan's Son's Sapolio. It removes stains from marble, paint, hard walls, and brightens all metallic articles, knives, tins, &c. Ask your grocer.

Walker's Tonic Bitters

invigorates and gives tone to the system, cures chills and fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, and every form of indigestion. In neuralgia, sick and nervous headache, rheumatism and all diseases arising from a torpid liver it acts like a charm. W. H. Walker & Co., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

From a prominent merchant in Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6, 1871.

I have no hesitation in recommending the above bitters, having witnessed their beneficial effects, and believing them to be all they claim for them. JAMES KEELER.

Glen Lea Bourbon Whisky

is the product of careful distillation by the old process, and is sold at fair prices according to the various ages. We have this brand of pure Kentucky whisky in private stock from three to twelve years old. W. H. Walker & Co. Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure.

Breaking the chill is not curing the disease. The cause must be remedied. Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup is the only known remedy that makes a permanent cure, effectually removing the cause of the disease.

Remarkable Cure

of a case of Fever and Ague contracted on the distant prairies of the West. Read the testimony of Mr. John W. Ferguson, of the old and well-known grocery house, Gardner & Co.:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 30, 1871.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith, Louisville:

DEAR SIR: While out hunting on the prairies I contracted Fever and Ague. After my return to this city I was treated for it by an able physician, who gave me the usual remedies—quinine, &c. They gave me no relief. I continued to have chills regularly for five or six months. Hearing your Tonic Syrup highly spoken of as certain cure, in a fatal moment I concluded to try it. It gave me almost instant relief—made a complete cure. Though it is now near a year since I commenced taking it, I have not felt the slightest symptom of a return of the disease. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a sure cure for Fever and Ague.

I am, Doctor,
Gratefully yours,
JOHN M. FERGUSON.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd;
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow;
Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with some sweet, oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart?
Yes; take Mexican Fluid Extract Buchu. Eight days' medicine for 75 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Prepared by Holmes & Co., New York.
EDWARD WILDER & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers, Louisville, Ky.

A Lifetime Devoted

to the study of the wants of the traveling public has given the American House, Boston, through its veteran landlord, Lewis Rice, a wide and enviable reputation. Newly furnished and supplied with all modern improvements.

You are Troubled with a Bad Breath.

It annoys your friends as well as yourself. You would like to get rid of it, but scarcely know what means to adopt. We will tell you. Use the fragrant SOZODONT; it will cleanse and beautify your teeth and leave your breath pure.

100 Varieties

children's fancy wool hose. Also fancy woolens on exhibition in Bliss' Stocking Factory show-window. Sign of giant blue stocking. oct26d4

Marriage Guide.

Interesting work, numerous engravings, 224 pages. Price 50 cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. See advertisement. au27 dawly

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies or gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interest by a call at Hagan's Loan and Banking office, No. 118 Third street, opposite James' furnishing store. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory. sep dim

Burnett's Kalliston

is the best cosmetic.

☞ John C. Baker & Co.'s pure cod-liver oil, the oldest and best brand. The only certain remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs. Sold by all druggists. se13 Tu, Th&Sa1y

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil

is the best. de12 eodly

DIED.

GRAINGER—At his residence, in Union county, Ky., ANDREW M. GRAINGER, aged 30 years, brother of the hon. Wm. H. Grainger, of Louisville, Ky., formerly of Belleville, N. J.

☞ Jersey City, Newark (N. J.) and Houston (Texas) papers please copy.

KAYE—Suddenly, October 27, WM. H. KAYE, aged 56 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 2½ P. M., from the Church of the Messiah, corner of Fourth and York streets.

MASON—In Oldham county, Ky., on Friday, Oct. 27, FOREST, infant son of Dr. E. W. and Mary E. Mason, aged 3 months and 17 days.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MORTON HOUSE,

A NOVEL.

By the Author of VALERIE AYLMER.

One volume, paper covers, with four illustrations, for sale at $1; cloth, $1 50.

IT is a story of the South, thirty years ago, and the scene is laid entirely in that region, in the State of Alabama, so far as we can judge by the names of towns and counties. It has all of the merits and few or none of the faults of "Valerie Aylmer." The young authoress, who is a lady of North Carolina, has, in her second effort, improved upon her first, though that was a work of decided power, and received high commendation from critics of acknowledged skill. The Louisville Courier-Journal pronounced it the best society novel of the day, and the New Alexander H. Stephens, in a published letter, pronounced it a work of rare merit. He said: "I was exceedingly interested in it, and pleased with it. I consider it one of the best, indeed the very best, novel I have met with in a long time. The descriptive power, the word-painting talent of the author, is very great. I do not know when I have met with a novel which has pleased me so much. I shall look with interest to the future career of this writer in the fields of literature. There must be a great deal more of the same sort where this came from."

Mailed, post-paid, to any address within the United States on receipt of the price.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Publishers, 549 and 551 Broadway, N. Y.
oct28 d&Sa4 W

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

THE late firm of McMurrey & Hathaway is by mutual consent dissolved. McMurrey is authorized to settle all business of the late firm. Office on Sycamore street, between Third and Fourth streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. K. McMURREY.
A. HATHAWAY.

Louisville, Oct. 15, 1871. oct23 d3*

PORK PACKING.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of

ANDERSON, HAMILTON & CO.,

for the purpose of conducting the Pork-packing business at the Seargrass Pork-house.

Office—Rear of People's Bank, corner of Main and Second streets.

D. M. ANDERSON,
W. T. HAMILTON,
W. B. HAMILTON.

PORK PACKERS.

A. Schoeffel & Co.,

Office No. 13 West Main street.

A. SCHOEFFEL, ROBERT ATWOOD,
C. SCHOEFFEL, JOSEPH BENEDICT.

WE will continue the Pork-packing business the ensuing year under the same name and style as heretofore.

A. SCHOEFFEL & CO.
oct1 dim

SPECIAL NOTICES.

On Marriage.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous debility cured. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oct Wdeodsm

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON R. R. CO., Louisville, Oct. 19, 1871.

THE Louisville and Lexington Passenger Company bond coupons due 1st November, 1871, will be paid at the Bank of Louisville, this city, and at the office M. J. Alexander & Co., New York, on and after November 1st, 1871.

Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice.

THE stockholders in the Mercer (Texas) Land Emigration Company are requested to meet at the Real Estate Office of Standidge, Johnson & Co., corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Saturday next, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of business to the company will be submitted. By order of the President.

C. DUVALL, Secretary.

ELGIN WATCHES.

CHICAGO FIRE!

THE NATIONAL ELGIN WATCH CO.

PASSED safely through the great conflagration, the loss of their stock being at Factory, in Elgin, and in vaults that were uninjured in Chicago. They have resumed business upon the old location, corner of Grand and West Water Side streets, where they are prepared to promptly fill orders from the trade. A full supply of all grades of the Elgin Watches on hand, warranted to give satisfaction.

Five hundred thousand copies of the Elgin Almanacs for 1872 were burned, together with Electrotypes, at the Printing House of Culver, Page & Hoyne. The Almanacs are now being reprinted in New York, and will be ready for circulation early in December.

THE NATIONAL WATCH CO.,
S.W. corner Green and W. Washington sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
No. 1 Maiden Lane, New York.
oct1 dcod6

VAULT CLEANING.

J. G. BERGNER'S

PATENT

Odorless Sink-Evacuating Apparatus,

Office 230 Market st., between Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ORDERS left at the Health Office will receive prompt attention. I am prepared to clean vaults any time during the day.

Certificate of the Health Officer.

HEALTH OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 5, 1871.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that I have witnessed the operation of J. G. Bergner's patent "Odorless Sink-Evacuating Apparatus," and am well pleased therewith. It performs its work noiselessly, without smell, and perfectly. SAMUEL MANLY, M.D.,
City Health Officer.
oct1 eod3*

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

HARIG, KOOP & CO.

HAVE removed from the corner of Third and Guthrie to the corner of Ninth and Lexington streets, two squares south of Broadway. oct28 dim

JOB PRINTING.

Job Printing.

HAVING made large additions to my office in the way of

New Types, New Presses, &c.,

I am now prepared to do every variety of

Railroad, Steamboat, & Mercantile

PRINTING

at short notice and at the very LOWEST PRICES. Orders from a distance promptly filled.

J. H. STACKHOUSE,
Courier-Journal Job-rooms.
oct3 deodtf

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

SNYDER & LEE,

Real Estate Agents,

No. 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.,
CHICAGO. oct21 d10

J. H. BARTON,

Real Estate Agent,

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

CITY property, stores, residences, and plantations for sale and rent. Taxes paid and collections made. Refers to Merchants' National Bank, S. H. Tucker, banker, and Messrs. Woodruff & Bro., bankers, Little Rock. Send for catalogue. oct12 dlm

L. & N. R. R.

Notice to Shippers.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18, 1871.

NO freight will be received for points reached by Memphis and Little Rock Railroad until further notice. oct18 dlf A. BROADDUS, Agent.

CLOTHING.

Army Clothing

FOR SALE

At Established Auction Prices.

Overcoats and Pants,
Uniform Coats and Pants,
Jackets, Blankets, &c.

Goods will be delivered at Chicago or Louisville. Address

OLIVER LIPPINCOTT,
Nos. 190 and 192 Washington street, Chicago.
oct7 dlm

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

F. P. CARSON,
Late of Evansville Ind.
J. T. CARSON,
Late of Woodbury, Ky.

CARSON, DANIEL, & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 287 Main st., between Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

EDWARD F. PITTMAN,
Recently of St. Louis, Mo.
JOHN C. SHERLEY,
Louisville, Ky.

PITTMAN & SHERLEY,

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au16 dlm

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CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS

Cheap Lace Store,

103½ Fourth street.

Just received a full stock of

New styles Linen Collars;
New styles Lace Sets;
New styles Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
New styles Lace Collars;
Lace Chemisettes;
Corsets;
Alexandre Kid Gloves, only $1;
Great Bargains in Real Black Lace Vails and Black Lace Flounces. se10

STEAM PUMPS.

THE SPECIAL STEAM PUMP,

Also known as the "Cameron Pump,"

IS peculiarly adapted for Steamboats, Supplying Mills and Factories, feeding boilers, Steam Fire Engines, Mines, Quarries and Breweries, and to any purpose for which a Steam Pump is applicable. Address

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.,
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Sole Agents for Louisville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville. oct Fdlm&Sbodlm

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DR. R. RUEFF,

Veterinary Surgeon,

GRADUATE of the celebrated institutions of Stuttgart and Vienna (Europe), late of Bowling Green, Ky., has removed to Louisville, Ky., and offers his services as such for the treatment of diseases of all domestic animals.

Present office at W. Springer & Bro.'s drug store, Market, between Third and Fourth.
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JULIUS LEHNERT,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH,

201 N. 9, Market, between Fifth and Sixth, Louisville, Ky.

KEEPS constantly on hand all kinds of ammunition and fishing-tackle, new breech-loaders and new muzzle-loading double guns, pistols. Flobert gun and cap guns, etc., manufactured and repairs promptly attended to. au30 eodlm

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Card to Travelers.

WE, the undersigned, desire in coming to our friends and customers in Louisville, to express our thanks for the very liberal patronage we have received from them for many years past, and to say that we have made such arrangements that we can duplicate any bill of goods we have ever sold in Louisville since our arrival in Louisville has been in operation, and to say to our friends and customers that we have determined not to be undersold by any house in the United States, and we have taken this method of informing them of the fact, as we have spent much time

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

HOTTENTOTS SEEN GATHERING BUCHU LEAVES AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FOR H. T. HELMBOLD.

BUCHU.

[From Dispensatory of the United States.]

DIOSMA CRENATA, BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.

Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

In affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES

IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN GIVEN.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is Diuretic and Blood-purifying, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, etc., superseding copaiba in affections for which it is used, in connection with

Helmbold's Rose Wash.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. **Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50.**

Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. Established upward of 20 years. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist,

594 Broadway, N. Y., and 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere. se6 We&Sa&weowtf

J. DIXON BROWN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, FRAMES, BRACKETS, &C.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Building Material.

All kinds of Sawing, Dressing and Splitting done to order.

se12 eod3m Floyd Street, one square North of Main Street.

CHAS. BREMAKER, Pres't. JOS. WERNE, Sec'y JNO. T. MOORE, Treas. A. PEABODY, Sup't

FALLS CITY ROOFING COMPANY,

ROOM NO. 3, NO. 129 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

MANUFACTURERS OF COMPOUND ROOFING,

Will furnish, at short notice, Fire-proof and Weather-proof Roofs as neatly and securely laid as metal. Our Roofing is cheaper than shingles, and is entirely neutral, neither expanding by heat, nor contracting by cold, and requires no painting.

We GUARANTEE OUR WORK and refer to

O. W. THOMAS & CO.'S New Mammoth Pork-house;
DUMESNIL & CO.'S Store-house, Fourth street;
J. H. DEWERMAN'S Building, 38 West Main street;
SNEAD, SAYER & CO.'S Foundry, Fourteenth street;
AIKEN & DRUMMOND'S Foundry, Main, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets;
WILLIAM WEIR, Sheet Iron Worker, Main, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets,
and many others, where elegant and satisfactory roofs may be seen. oc22 eodim

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the real estate transfers for the week ending October 27, 1871:

John P. Young to E. L. & Ed. Ford, Eighth and Water, 150 by 166 feet	$30,000 00
E. L. Ford to C. N. Warren, Eighth and Water, ½ 150 by 166 feet	10,000 00
Charles Hebel to John Held, two lots, Meriwether's Subdivision	420 00
Joseph Miller to Catherine L. Dersch, Market, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, 25 by 195 feet	2,195 00
A. Stammerman to John Bischoff, Sixth and York, 32 by 84 feet	4,400 00
E. P. Reinhard to J. H. Montgomery, 1 87-100 acres, Bellevue	1,401 50
John G. Barret, &c., to Pat. Scully, lot No. 70, Barret's Subdivision	500 00
George Fitzgerald to Jacob Thomas, Jr., Chestnut, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, 5 by 200 feet	175 00
E. A. Gardner, &c., to J. Thomas, Jr., Chestnut, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, 28 4-12 by 200 feet	955 83
N. Russell to Fred. Huntzinger, 80¼ acres, Jefferson county, Ky.	5,600 00
C. B. Shepherd to Robert Mitchell, lots 5 and 8, Meriwether's Addition	715 00
G. P. Arbegust to John C. Gans, Maple, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, 30 by 173 feet	750 00
J. W. Ball, &c., to Adam Faucasner, lot 68, Barret's Subdivision	1,042 00
C. Brockenbrough to A. T. Gilmore, Chestnut, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ninth, 50 by 161 feet	1,500 00
John A. Brady to John Bennett, lot 115, Mocar & Southgate's Addition	750 00
T. D. Elliott to Gilmore & Ouerbacker, Magazine, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, 30 by 200 feet	750 00
T. D. Elliott to Gilmore & Ouerbacker, Magazine and Twenty-ninth, 70 by 200 feet	1,120 00
David Ferguson to A. T. Gilmore, Walnut, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth, 60 by 180 feet	1,200 00
W. H. Beynroth to A. T. Gilmore, 9 lots, Parkland	2,760 66⅔
John Terry to A. T. Gilmore, Chestnut, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth, 47 by 161 feet	881 25
D. F. Collins to B. H. McCown, 1 acre, 3 roods, 37 poles, Jefferson county, Ky.	295 50
Charles Hebel to Wm. Goepper, 2 lots, Meriwether's Subdivision	721 00
Sarah C. Place to Elenora Swap, Washington, between Wenzel and Buchanan, 25 by 80 feet	456 00
James Reed to George B. Roach, Bank, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, 30 by 200 feet	705 00
James Anderson to Wm. Conay, Eighteenth and Magazine, 20 by 120 feet	700 00
Elizabeth Elliston to Malinda West, ½ acre, Jefferson county, Ky.	750 00
Elizabeth Elliston to Bryant & Haslee, 22½ poles, Jefferson county, Ky.	414 00
Elizabeth Elliston to J. L. Jones, ½ acre, Jefferson county, Ky.	1,000 00
Pat. O. Hawes to H. W. Hawes, Market, east of Wenzel, 30 by 100 feet	1,500 00
G. W. McDannold to Elizabeth Elliston, 2 acres, Jefferson county, Ky.	6,000 10
James Timmons to Charles Bremaker, College, between Brook and Floyd, 45 by 190 feet	4,275 00
Jacob Wirth to Jacob Baas, Logan, 21 by 150 feet	525 00
Jacob Weisheimer to John B. Gibson, Lytle, 25 1-6 by 130 feet	1,800 00
T. Walston to C. Bremaker, College, between Brook and Floyd, 55 by 190 feet	5,000 00
John Goldie to A. C. Schuman, Washington, between Hancock and Clay, 26½ by 103 feet	1,700 00
H. C. McDowell to J. R. Butler, Madison, between Preston and Floyd, 58 by 161 feet	13,400 00

Clark Chief, the famous stallion belonging to John Marders, of Clark county, is dead.

COURIER-JOURNAL

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

GRANT was once a Colonel.

COL. POTTER PALMER is rising, etc.

COL. E. PESHINE SMITH is still on his way to Japan.

COL. HORACE GREELEY is trying to supplant Murphy.

COL. WENDELL PHILLIPS is keeping his venom warm.

COL. LISA WEBER went off without paying Col. Pat. Curtis.

COL. ASHBURY is disgusted with "this blawsted country, you know."

COL. A. W. FABER continues the pencil business at the old stand.

COL. GARRETT DAVIS is engaged on a paragraph for Mr. Stephens' Atlanta Sun.

COL. GALUSHA PENNYPACKER is threatened as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

COL. G. D. ALEXIS, of Russia, is likely to have his royal boots blackened by prominent New Yorkers.

IT is related of the late Col. Prince Albert that he parted with a five-pun' note as if it were five pounds of his blood.

COL. CHRISTINE NILSSON'S singing is said to "abound with crude phrasing, extravagant contrasts and defective intonations."

COL. JOS. W. ALLEN, who left $100 at the Nashville Banner office, for the Chicago sufferers, is looking up the scattered remnants of his name.

COL. MEDLICOTT throws upon his fellow-prisoner, Col. Johnson, the whole blame of the sentiments expressed in the "My pretty, pretty baby" letter.

COL. GEORGE CONSTANTINE HARDING, the Reformed Bourbon, is said to be editing a column of Grins and Growls for an Indianapolis evening paper.

COL. CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG having sung in a Hartford church, an æsthetic Chicago sheet remarks that "her frisky back-kick must have called for an agile organist."

COL. STANLEY MATTHEWS gets on the outside of a six-column paragraph, in the Cincinnati Gazette, to prove the constitutionality of Cincinnati's Southern Railroad.

COL. DARWIN, in his new book, will satisfy the most fastidious that monkeys can laugh, smile, sneer, look cross, or throw a deep pathos into their speaking countenances.

COL. BARLOW J. SMITH, a California phrenologist, asserts that conscientiousness is controlled by the kidneys, and that man's integrity is wholly dependent on the state of those organs.

COL. FARAN, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, writes: "Hon. Garret Davis, the able Kentucky Senator, has delivered at Louisville a Democratic speech which may well rank as the crowning effort of his life. Mr. Davis is inclined to favor Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency."

MR. PUGH, manager of the lecture course in Philadelphia, when asked if in traveling over the country Col. Anna Dickinson had ever been insulted, replied: "Never but once. While traveling West she was asleep in a car at night, with her head resting upon her muff on the back of a seat, and a man sat down beside her and pressed her foot with his. Col. Dickinson wakened instantly, looked him full in the eye, and said, 'Do that again, and I will call the conductor and have you put off the train.' The man went into another car."

THE BEAUTIFUL RUSSIAN.

An Interview with Minister Catacazy—The Italian Count and Mrs. Fish Story Untrue.

Lies and Scandals.

[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser Letter.]

Some time since I gave the diplomatic version of the Fish-Catacazy imbroglio as it is talked in the inner circles of the *corps diplomatique*.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER AT HOME.

To-day I called upon the Russian Minister at the Clarendon, directed his attention to my previous statement gotten from diplomatic sources, also to the Perkins-claim version of the story, and received from the lips of Mr. Catacazy the authority for an authentic statement.

Mr. Catacazy is a medium-sized gentleman, with fiery eyes, silver hair and beard, both cut closely. His head resembles that of Marechal Bazaine, who surrendered Metz. He is quick, impulsive and candid—a generous talker and a generous listener. While he has all the fire and blood of Wendell Phillips, or the old French Minister of the Interior, Gramont, he retains the calm, deliberate, reflective powers of M. Thiers or Mr. Seward.

ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY.

The misunderstanding between Mr. Catacazy and the Government (i. e., Mr. Fish and President Grant) has originated through the machinations of certain agents and attorneys of the Perkins claim. The Perkins claim, Mr. Catacazy says, is a fraudulent or doubtful claim, presented by the heirs of one Perkins, of Connecticut, for the payment of several hundred thousand dollars on a gun contract made by a Russian officer in Hartford, but afterward cancelled by the Russian Government.

Mr. Catacazy showed the writer several anonymous letters received from those interested in this claim, and written at an early date. They threatened the official position and even the personal safety of the Minister, in case he should refuse to favor the claim. These threats came during the incipiency of the difficulty, and have been carried out to the letter.

COURTESY TO MR. FISH AND THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Catacazy affirms that he has always mentioned Mr. Fish and the President in terms of respect; that nowhere, and at no time, has he denounced them as capable of taking a bribe, though it is his opinion that several persons who have the confidence of Mr. Fish and the President have a financial interest in this claim commensurate with the degree of success with which it shall be prosecuted.

UNPRECEDENTED SCHEMING.

The scheme has been to make Mr. Bodisco, the present secretary, Charge, or full Minister in place of Mr. Catacazy, *Mr. B. being committed in favor of the claim.*

THE SCANDAL PART.

Failing to get Mr. Catacazy recalled, and while he remained full Minister (with Bodisco rebuked by a transfer to a consular service), the charges were trumped up in regard to Madame Catacazy, the beautiful wife of the Minister. It was affirmed in Washington West End boarding-houses that Madame Catacazy was not properly married to the Minister—that she had run away from Prince Santa Ceverina, her first husband—that she eloped with Mr. Catacazy, had previously lived in Bladensburg, and all that.

DENIAL FLAT.

Minister Catacazy says to-day that Prince Santa Ceverina had been dead fourteen months when he married the Princess. Though the Prince was a bad man, Mr. Catacazy has no word of condemnation to offer.

"When were you married?" I asked.

"In May, 1855. Yes, May 11," said the Minister, looking at his wedding ring.

"Where?"

"In Vienna, where I was Secretary to Prince Gortschakoff.

"Prince Gortschakoff (now Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs); Prince Demidoff; Mr. Oubryl, Russian Minister to Berlin, and Baron Mohrenheym, Russian Minister to Copenhagen—they were all at Vienna, attending the Conference."

"You were then Secretary of Legation?"

"Yes, Secretary to Prince Gortschakoff, who was then Russian Minister to Austria."

"Who was Madame Catacazy previous to her first marriage?"

"She was the daughter of Fitz James of Berwick, and sixth granddaughter of King James of England. I knew her when she was a little girl in France. I also met her in Odessa, on the Black Sea, where her family have large estates."

"Was Madame Catacazy in the United States previous to your arrival here as Minister in 1869?"

"Never."

"Then the Washington story about living in the little cottage at Bladensburg is all humbug?"

"Humbug!" exclaimed Mr. Catacazy, laughing, "Why, it is too funny to talk about. Madame Catacazy was never in Bladensburg but once in her life. This was last year at a picnic, with the members of the diplomatic corps. Do they say that?" "Ha! ha!" continued the Minister, rubbing his hands, unable to control himself at the ludicrous *denouement*.

"But it is too bad for you to spoil that romantic, vine-clad Bladensburg story, Mr. Catacazy. Where could it have originated? for a diplomat told it to me, and vouched for its authenticity."

"O!" says Mr. C——, "this, may-be, is part of the Perkins claim, but I must deny it *in toto*. If my intriguing Secretary had succeeded in getting me recalled he would have been *Charge d'Affaires*, and then, out of gratitude to these other intriguers, he would have favored the Perkins claim."

HARD FACTS.

To make a long story short, Mr. Catacazy married the Princess in 1855—after she had been a widow fourteen months—went to St. Petersburg with Gortschakoff in 1856, where Madame C. was presented to the Czarina and the Russian Court. He next went as charge d'affaires to Hanover; then as secretary to Minister Ozerow to Portugal in 1859. Minister Catacazy returned with Madame C. to St. Petersburg in 1861, when he became secretary to Gortschakoff, then Chancellor of Foreign Affairs. In 1869 he was made full Minister—complimented by the Czar and Czarina—and sent to the United States to relieve Baron Stoeckl.

RECEIVED BY MRS. GRANT AND MRS. FISH.

"How has Madame Catacazy been received in Washington?" I asked the Minister.

"Charmingly—always"—answered the Minister enthusiastically.

"What! by Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Fish too?"

"Yes—they have all shown her distinguished courtesy, and on all occasions. Why, a few weeks ago, Madame Catacazy sent Mrs. Grant a portrait of the Grand Duke Alexis, and Mrs. Grant sent a most affectionate reply. And Mrs. Fish," continued the Minister, "why, she has always—by note and personal intercourse—shown Madame Catacazy great charm of manner and cordial courtesy."

"What will be the result of this difficulty?"

"Well, after the Grand Duke returns, I shall also return to Russia *on a leave of absence. I shall still be Minister.* My Government, Prince Gortschakoff, and the Czar express almost daily full confidence in me. I know I am right, and that, when a full history of everything is known, your countrymen will be my strongest champions."

"Will another Minister be sent in your place?"

"No, the mission will remain vacant until there shall be such a change at Washington as that it will be pleasant for me to return. If I could publish a full statement of facts, I could put myself right before your people. But this I cannot do. It would not be dignified. I must simply stand still where I am. Lies and scandals will die after awhile. I am in a diplomatic position. I can address your Government diplomatically, but it would be very bad taste for me to issue an address to the American people. By-and-by everything will be published. I can refute nothing through the public press over my own signature. I know a good many silly stories have been set afloat from some source in Washington. They have approached Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Fish with these stories, but both of these ladies, I will say, have been uniform in their courtesy to Madam Catacazy."

CONCLUSION.

I am satisfied—in fact, I know that every foolish story about Madame Catacazy is false. She is a pure, beautiful woman, and the Minister a devoted husband. Gossips may breathe mildew on the fair fame of a good wife for a day, but time will make her as pure as an angel in the eyes of a critical world; and she, who has been received by the first Courts of Europe and by the Czar, will survive a little Republican scandal!

It would be funny, indeed, if the miserable Perkins claim, and a few Washington gossips, should bring about hatred and breed a war between two nations whose sympathies should run in the self-same channel.

TINKER DAVE'S TROOPS.

Col. Stokes and a Treasury Clerk the Victims of Detectives—A Big Swindle.

[Cincinnati Gazette Washington Special, Oct. 25.]

On the 26th of July, 1870, Congressman Stokes, in conjunction with other members of the Tennessee delegation, and a strong Southern lobby, succeeded in getting a bill through Congress for the relief of Captain Beatty and his company of one hundred and two men, known as the "Independent Tennessee Rangers." It was claimed that this was an irregular organization of Tennessee volunteers who had rendered invaluable service in behalf of the Union; and this act granted them the usual Government bounties, pay and emolument from June, 1862, to April, 1865, the same to be allowed by the Second Auditor of the Treasury upon presentation of the proper papers. After his term in Congress expired, Stokes was very busy in getting the accounts of this company settled. Almost three weeks since the attention of certain officials was called to irregularities in the bounty claims for this company, which were presented for payment at the Second Auditor's office. Detectives were at once put on the track, and they succeeded in unearthing certain facts with regard to the pretended claims, which showed a systematized attempt to swindle the Government. It was found that Beatty's company never enlisted over fifty men, and that one-half of this number never rendered any military aid to the government whatever. The rest of the claimants never existed save on paper. It was also found that a clerk in the Second Auditor's office, named Victor S. Powell, and who prepared all bounty papers relating to this company, was acting in collusion with Stokes and several other prominent parties to practice this imposition upon the Treasury. Powell was arrested this morning. Stokes this evening, and both placed under bonds of $15,000. R. J. Meigs, clerk of the Supreme Court, went bail for Stokes. Detectives are now on the track of other parties who are operating in Tennessee, and their arrest is momentarily expected. The amount involved in these swindles is $60,000.

Another Negro Outrage.

[From the Lexington Press of Yesterday.]

Nicholasville was the scene of another negro outrage committed by negroes on Tuesday night. It appears that about 9 o'clock that night two negroes went to the house of Mrs. Lucy B. Horine, a widow lady, residing on the Versailles pike, about one and a fourth miles from Nicholasville, with the intention of stealing some hogs. They were frustrated in their attempt, however, by the timely appearance of the lady's son, Mr. Ed. Horine. They came prepared with all the implements necessary to carrying their design into effect, and, when called upon by the young man to know what they wanted, one of them replied by saying, "Get into the house or I'll blow your brains out." He answered, "I will do so," but before he had time to comply with the fierce demand, he was fired upon, the ball passing through his vest near the heart, but fortunately without wounding him. Mr. Horine returned the fire, emptying five barrels of his revolver at the thieves, with, it is hoped and believed, considerable effect, as blood was seen in considerable quantities on their line of retreat. This circumstance, it is hoped, may lead to their detection. Their arrangements had been very perfect for enabling them to accomplish their purpose, but in the hurry of their retreat they left all their implements for hog-killing behind them, as also a grain sack which had been taken from one of the most prominent citizens of Nicholasville. Active measures are being taken to secure the apprehension of these parties, and it is hoped they will be brought speedily to punishment. The above facts we obtain from Mr. W. J. Denman, of Nicholasville.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that the prize candy business does not come under the law prohibiting gaming.

KENTUCKY COAL.

A Card from the Superintendent of the Render Mines.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

HARTFORD, KY., Oct. 26, 1871.

In your issue of October 21, I see an article from the pen of W. H. Dulaney, which does me injustice as superintendent of the Render coal mines. While I disclaim any intention of engaging in a newspaper controversy with Mr. Dulaney, or any one else, I deem it proper for me to state a few facts that will, I think, disabuse the public mind with regard to myself. The first point I make is this: "This arrangement," says Mr. Dulaney, "worked to our mutual satisfaction, until Pittsburgh coal took another upward turn, when our mining friend, without any consultation with the company, advanced the price to 24 cents." This arrangement worked, but no to our *mutual* satisfaction. We never did recognize Mr. Dulaney's right to regulate the price of our coal. To sell coal on the cars in large quantities at 16 cents was satisfactory, but Mr. Dulaney well knows, and other parties in the city will attest, that I argued and insisted long and hard that we should be allowed to sell to the retail trade at a price above 16 cents that would enable us to employ an agent. Mr. D. persistently refused to allow us the margin. I accepted the situation as a forced measure, not as a satisfactory one, and was about to leave the city without making any arrangements for retailing our coal, when it was suggested to me by a friend that I could make an arrangement with some coal dealer to buy our coal, and sell to the consumers. This arrangement was effected with Messrs. Kaye & Wilson, who agreed, for the sake of introducing our coal, to retail it at 20 cents per bushel.

"But Pittsburgh coal advanced, and our mining friend, without any consultation with the company, advanced the price to 24 cents," says Mr. Dulaney. Well, we'll see how this works. I have no way of knowing what company Mr. D. alludes to, but will say, if he alludes to my company (the Render Coal Company), he presumes about as far as he does when he says coal can be put upon the E. & P. cars at 6 cents, and pay the operator a fair profit. If he means the E. and P. R. R. Co., I will state that I was in Louisville about the first of this month, and the day after my arrival called on Mr. Dulaney in his office. In the presence of Mr. Kaye, Mr. R. A. Robinson, Mr. Short, from Greenville, and others, I insisted upon his allowing us the privilege of advancing the price of our coal two cents on the bushel. He was unyielding, and I left the office. I did not call on him any more while I was in the city, but the day before I left Mr. R. A. Robinson came to me with a proposition from Mr. Dulaney, "that if we would allow them nine cents per bushel for hauling we might sell for any price we pleased." I asked Mr. Robinson "whether the advanced price for hauling depended upon my accepting the proposition." He said "it did." "Then," said I, "tell Mr. D. I decline the proposition, and will continue to ship coal at the old price." Up to the present writing my books will show that I have not charged over 16 cents for a bushel of coal shipped to Louisville.

I left Louisville on the 10th. On the 12th I was surprised by a notice that from that date we would be charged 2 cents per ton per mile. I wrote to Superintendent Brock to know whether we would have to pay the advanced price and bear the loss that must accrue on our engagements. I wrote to Messrs. Kaye & Wilson upon the same subject. They replied they had seen Mr. Dulaney, but had effected nothing definite, but if they failed to do so they would stand the loss.

As to the advance in the price of our coal, Messrs. Kaye & Wilson can best explain. The first I knew of the advance, Mr. Robinson told me he saw a notice of it in the morning paper. I afterwards had a conversation with Mr. Kaye upon the subject. He was dissatisfied with the course being pursued; said he never had been restrained in his business transactions, and he did not intend to be longer; if we would continue to ship him our coal, he would pay us a premium on it after his engagements were filled. I leave the reader to judge who is responsible for the advance of Render coal.

In dismissing this subject allow me to say I am glad the restriction is thrown off. Coal is a common commodity, the price of which should, like all other articles of traffic, be governed by supply and demand. While other coal is so scarce and high I hope our friends will not think hard of paying an advanced price for the Render coal, as it has been tried and proven equal to any for grate and steam purposes.

W. C. CHAPMAN,
Superintendent Render Coal Co.

THE DEPARTING CHRISTIANS.

Brother G. W. Ranck on the Lexington Church Troubles.

[From the Lexington Press, Oct. 27th.]

A CARD—WHY WE LEFT THE MAIN-STREET CHURCH.

In a report published in the Kentucky Gazette of last Wednesday of the late solemn farce acted in a church on Main street, above the Phenix Hotel, the names of a number of ladies and gentlemen are mentioned as "the brethren and sisters who had gone off with J. B. Bowman." My own name and that of several others for whom I can speak is enumerated in that class. If the expression, "gone off with J. B. Bowman," is meant to convey the idea that we adopted a particular course because Mr. Bowman had done so, then the sense of the thing is simply amusing. We beg to be excused from such a construction. Being assured of our very kind regard for him, Mr. B. will rightly appreciate our frankness when we say that our opinions in the church affair were formed and expressed many months before we had become at all identified with the matter, and for any one to attempt to create the impression that our action was determined by that of any particular person is as unjust to Mr. B. and ourselves as it is ridiculous, as we are all but members—"only this, and nothing more"—of the body fitly named by popular consent, "The Little Church Around the Corner."

And just here it may be well to say that while we feel the deepest interest in the success of the Kentucky University as an institution of liberal education, our course was not determined by its concerns. Higher motives than the affairs or interests of any educational institution, or any other temporal matter, prompted us to take the step we took. Kentucky University is an entirely secondary matter, compared with fidelity to Christian duty or religious liberty. We needed neither the example of Mr. So-and-so nor the interests of an educational corporation to induce us to take the only course left for us to pursue. We could not be true to our convictions of right and propriety and remain identified with a church whose charity had been swallowed up in the bitter intolerance it continually manifested toward the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Catholic and other Christian churches. To continue members of a church whose representatives had become its masters, and who, like petty pontiffs, construed the Scriptures *ex cathedra* to suit their own purposes; who denounced as unsound and heretical all who dared to differ from such construction; who required a sacrifice of all Christian dignity and independence of thought and action, was more than we felt called upon to do or endorse. The only alternative left us as Christian freemen was, to follow the example of the fathers of the Christian church in Kentucky, viz.: put ourselves in a position where we could worship God according to the dictates of our own consciences. This we did because it suited us to do so, equally regardless of what Mr. So-and-so would do or the important rage of the unfortunate creatures who rebelled at our decision.

G. W. RANCK,
For himself and others.

The Colored People North.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24, 1871.

Since I came to this city, about twelve days since, my ears have been filled with the constant cry of the equality of the negro, and the justice of, in the Southern country, their being made the judges and magistrates of the land—in fact, being the rulers of the country. Now, sir, I am one of those who consider a man is fit for any place for which his intellect and ability qualify him, and I have been strongly disposed to think that, even in this most enlightened city, the people are of the same opinion.

We have a saying in the country—of which I am a native—that "Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," and I could not resist the temptation which presented itself, when reading, in my quiet hotel, the "Evening Telegraph," of this city, of giving a corner in your paper to the paragraph I cut therefrom, from which you will see that one of its population has even to plead that a man of education, and a graduate of a college, "a colored physician"—even one—may be admitted to the same rights as a "white" man.

This enlightened city has clearly shown by such a letter, in the columns of its daily press, that, with all their talk and bluster (I regret I can call it by no other name), there is really no equality, and the colored race are really a more despised and downtrodden people here, in the city of "brotherly love," than they are in Virginia or Kentucky.

I cut out the paragraph as below. W. K.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:

Now that the health of the community is jeopardized by the ravages of that most loathsome of diseases, small-pox, and seeing that our city contains no less than twenty-two thousand colored persons, among whom are several colored physicians, regular graduates—for instance, Dr. Howard, residing at No. 508 South Tenth street, a graduate of Harvard Medical College—we do not see nor understand why one could not be appointed vaccine physician by the Board of Health. We think it time that our colored citizens and tax-payers should be entitled to representation. JUSTITIA.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued from the County Clerk's office for the week ending October 27, 1871:

Butler Martin to Lydia Thornton.
Dennis Flaherty to Margaret Quinn.
Geo. Feldbach to Marie Seigler.
Henry C. Walbeck to Lucy M. Bayles.
Wenderlin Schickenger to Mary Starr.
Signurs Hess to Betsy Hamburger.
John M. Hultde to Mary Ann Goby.
August Rees to Theresa Eha.
Hermann Pranger to Annie A. Tierman.
Wm. J. Killer to Mary M. Erhart.
Conrad Feltmann to Mary Long.
Louis Windhorst to Lizzie Steltenkamp.
Louis Lanacher to Martha Casey.
Otto Rauchfuss to Emma Ehrmann.
Michael King to Bridget O'Maley.
Conrad Kissler to Fredericka Laufe.
Herman B. Austin to Mary E. Baker.
John C. Schmidt to Sarah A. Davis.
Charles A. Paine to Lou. Kuh.
John A. McCarty to Kate Cavanaugh.
Peter Huegel to Mary Earner.
Charles D. Culley to Amanda O. Nell.
George Clark to Bridget Manning.
Elisha Robbins to Louisa Arthur.

COLORED.

Anderson Smith to Sarah J. Scott.
Wm. Brown to Lucinda Sanders.
George W. Briggs to Sallie Morion.
Abraham Bowman to Emaline Bedford.
Spencer Hendricks to Amanda Miller.

☞ The Pueblo (Colorado) Chieftain gives a funny account of a Chicago newspaper man who stopped in the flourishing young city of Greeley, and, being athirst, tried in vain to get a square drink. "He went up one street and down another; he turned the corners of alleys; he sprang over ditches; he explored sheds and out-houses; but the fluid for which his soul yearned could nowhere be found." He went haphazard into one building which he thought might be "a saloon," and encountered a prayer-meeting. In another hall he found a Farmers' Club. Finally, he received trustworthy information that "there was not a drop of liquor in the place." He left, and wrote to his journal that the town of Greeley was "without inhabitants, without resources and without commerce."

THE RAILROADS.

Arguments For and Against the Proposed Subscriptions and For and Against the Roads Themselves.

Locomotive Literature.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The Same Again.

I see that two other friends of the L., M. and N. O. road have, in your yesterday's issue, taken a tug at the burden that is upon them, of showing sufficient reasons why the city should sacrifice, for the benefit of rivals, the million it has expended in the E. and P., and give a million and a half to the L., M. and N. O., instead of a million to the E. and P. Between the two, they assign four reasons. The nameless writer assigns two; first, the difference of distance to Memphis; second, the difference of distance to coal. Mr. Louisville also assigns two; the inferiority of E. and P. coal to Pittsburgh coal, and the blunder made in the construction of the E. and P. I don't suppose the scurrilous flings at the president of the E. and P. were intended as serious reasons, and I don't consider them worthy of notice.

Now, as to the three first of these reasons, I ask the assertors (for I really desire accurate information), how do you know the facts which you assert in these regards? How do you know, Mr. Louisville, that the distance to Memphis is sixty miles shorter by the L., M. and N. O., than by the E. and P.? How can you know this when the line has never been located or measured? More especially, how can you know this, when you not only don't know which of the various lines will be taken which are mentioned in your engineer's report, but you don't know which of the various directions will be taken which are suggested in your president's report? Or do you know more of these matters than your president and engineer? Your engineer mentions several lines at different parts of the proposed route, some of them differing in distance between the same points not very far apart, as he *supposes* as much as twelve miles, if I recollect his report correctly. Your president, in his report, nowhere seems to contemplate the construction of an entire line to Memphis, and seems to be very uncertain how he is to get there at all. Troy Station, Union City, Dresden, Covington and Brownsville all seem to be floating in his mind as probable termini of your road. Is it possible that you get to Memphis by all these lines and routes in exactly sixty miles less than by the E. and P. road? I confess I know nothing of these distances except what the map shows, and yet suspect I have pretty nearly as accurate knowledge as anybody else. I have stretched a line on two maps from Louisville to Memphis, and it looks to me that there can be no material difference between the length of the two roads, if the connection be made at Stephensburg. That if it be made at Litchfield, and a cut-off, which must come sometime, be made from the Tennessee river to Mayfield, the difference will be rather in favor of the Elizabethtown and Paducah, and that if the connection be made at Caney, the difference is decidedly in its favor. The Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans line certainly zigzags much the most, and it seems to me zigzaging across a straight line makes distance faster than getting off even further from it, and staying off. The Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans line crosses the string three times and comes under and then deflects from it once. When it leaves Louisville it deviates several miles to the left to get around the bend in the river. It then crosses almost as far the other side to get to Hardinsburg. It comes back under it at Himes' Mill, deflects as far to the right as ever to reach Hog Falls. From there it turns off at almost a right angle, recrosses the string, and at Hopkinsville is nearly as far from it as the E. and P. is at Litchfield, which will be its farthest point if the connection is made there. It then again crosses the string to Troy Station, and is there as far from it as the E. and P. will anywhere be if the cut-off is made. The difference between the two routes until the cut-off is made, is the difference of the run around by Paducah and that lost by the four zigzags of the L., M. and N. O. As to the coal, I also ask you, Mr. Nameless, how do you know you will reach workable coal in seventy-two miles? And you, Mr. Louisville, how do you know that your coal is superior to the E. and P.? Your president, in his report, says the coal is seventy-four miles distant. This is a big thing, gentlemen, which you ask us to do, and you must come at us with something better than random, anonymous assertions. We have had too much of them already. It is an old habit for persons asking railroad subscriptions to talk of coal within seventy or seventy-five miles. We now want proof. We want to know just where the mines are, who has worked them, who has measured the strata, and tested the quality. And until we know all this we will be fools to do the thing you ask. We must not only know that the coal on your line is nearer, and workable, and of better quality than that on the Elizabethtown and Paducah, but enough nearer and better to justify the big thing you ask. We all know by this time that the cost of transporting coal is not in proportion to the distance hauled; that it takes as much handling for a long haul as for a short one; you must therefore show a very great difference of distance and quality to justify us in granting your appropriation.

As to Mr. Louisville's second reason—the blunder of the construction of the Elizabethtown and Paducah—I confess it was a great blunder. But ought we, on that account, to make it a greater one? or ought we to do what we can to retrieve it? An attempt is made to hold the managers of the E. and P. responsible for that, and from this to draw an argument against their request. But all who remember the circumstances under which this enterprise was commenced know this is unjust. We all know the unanimity which prevailed in regard to it. We all blindly, in this matter, followed the advice of our usually most sagacious (now lamented) statesman, who was doubtless misled by his love for the Nashville road. The managers of the E. and P. are only responsible for the manner in which that work has been executed; and they may well bear that. No road has ever been, in this part of the country, so well or so quickly built. The European war, which stopped and crippled so many of our public enterprises, didn't cause it to halt. TAX-PAYER.

The Road to Chattanooga.

It is difficult to understand the apathy shown by our business men and capitalists upon this great enterprise. The need of this road is universally felt and admitted. The sentiment upon the subject, from one end of Main street to the other, is unanimous. The Nashville road, by almost daily advertisements, admits its incapacity to carry the immense quantities of freight that must necessarily be sent over its lines. It is a well-known fact, and one that was thoroughly ventilated last winter by our Board of Trade, that the freight rates are as cheap, and in some cases even cheaper, from Chicago to the South, than from Louisville. There is not the slightest doubt that the road proposed would sustain itself, even by its local trade; and that the through trade would make it one of the grandest thoroughfares in the country. It is conceded by all that our city needs another southern road, and that one to Chattanooga would by odds be the best. In spite of all these considerations, however, our business men do not seem to take hold of the matter with the right spirit. We are informed that sometime during the past summer a committee of five was appointed by the incorporators of this road to solicit subscriptions. By the requirements of the charter, $25,000 had to be raised before a company could be formed. Of this committee only one acted, and he, after several weeks' labor, succeeded in raising but half of the amount required. This seems very strange, and yet it is very true. It is difficult to conceive how so much apathy and want of energy could be displayed in a matter involving so many vital interests.

Your paper published the other day a petition and ordinance to be laid before the General Council, containing a proposition that the city should vote $1,200,000 to this road, when $4,000,000 had been subscribed by the counties between this place and Chattanooga, forming a combination of the Louisville and Chattanooga and the Cumberland and Ohio R. R. Companies, and giving the substantial control of both to Louisville. If there is any objection to this ordinance, it is that the amount proposed to be given by the city is too small and the amount asked of the counties is too large. It is very proper and right in such matters to be careful, but there is such a thing as being too careful. We may kill the enterprise at the start by drawing our purse-strings too tight, and by demanding of the counties more than they can give. If the road is to be had at all, it must be at great cost, and at our great cost, but its necessity is so present and its advantages will be so immediate that very little time should be spent in making wry faces over the required outlay. We have little doubt that the Council will pass the ordinance at least as proposed, and we hope they will make it somewhat more liberal, and that their prudence may not get the better entirely of their foresight.

It may be objected that the city has been very heavily taxed already, and that now three companies are making large demands upon our treasury, and that it will be impossible to grant all the aid asked. If this be true the alternative clearly is to help that road which will give us the most immediate and lasting benefit. It would be but foolish to help all and not to secure the completion of either. If we cannot build all, let us build the one, or the two, most important. It is undoubtedly true that either of the roads would be of great benefit to the city, and if we can we should help them all, but whether we can afford to build them all or not, the common-sense way to go about the matter is to insure the completion of the most important road, and to let the rest follow in their own good time.

Which, then, is the most important? This question our Council must determine. The Louisville and Memphis and the Louisville, Elizabethtown and Paducah roads are about the same. If the one was completed, there would be no immediate necessity for the other. The former, however, seems to be just a little shadowy, as it has not a great deal of financial backbone, and runs between the Ohio river and the E. and P. road, and quite near to each. The latter reaches Louisville already over the Nashville road, and, besides, this road already gives us a tolerably direct connection with Memphis. But the Chattanooga road goes through a rich and, as far as railroads are concerned, an undiscovered country, and leads to the railroad center of the South. The counties along its line have already voted it liberal subscriptions. In Tennessee it is tapped by several roads, either built or in the immediate course of construction. It would furnish a wholesome competition with the Nashville road, improve its utility and prosperity, and be of an incalculable benefit to our city. Let the Council decide, and decide quickly.

It may be well again to raise the cry of Cincinnati. Let not our business men think of it as the laborers did of the cry of "wolf, wolf," in the old fable. Cincinnati will undoubtedly try again this winter, to get her charter, and she has at least a probability of success. Hard work and money will do almost anything. Cincinnati has worked, and she *will* work; she has spent money, and she *will* spend more. She has no niggardly supply of either. If she gets a Southern road, we ought by all means to have a competing line. We have every thing to gain, and a great deal to lose. Now is the time to act. Let us not hold back. If Louisville desires to maintain her rivalry with the great cities of the West, and to make certain her prosperity in the future, let her build this Chattanooga road. Now is the time.

The E. & P. vs. the L., M. & N. O.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In my letter of last Tuesday I gave some figures showing the probable rates at which coal could be delivered in Louisville by two of the roads now asking assistance of the city. These figures were based on what has been done, and I believe well-informed men will admit they are very near the mark. My communications would have ended with that letter had not some fellow, crouched behind the worn-out signature of Tax-payer, but evidently in the interest of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, seen fit to use my name in what I suppose he thinks is a criticism, but what any sensible man would call a tirade of balderdash and nonsense. That he did not try to prove my figures incorrect must be taken as evidence that he was unable to do so, and, as for his assertion that the E. & P. Co. had contracted to transport coal at 6¼ cents per bushel, shows that his want of knowledge in matters pertaining to railroad transportation is only equaled by his ignorance of the geography and geology of Western Kentucky. He need not have mentioned the coal fields of Grayson county; we heard enough of them when the Elizabethtown and Paducah company called on the city in 1868 for her million-dollar subscription. He says that to construct the Louisville, Memphis, and New Orleans railroad would impair if not entirely destroy the stock in the Elizabethtown and Paducah road. He [illegible] might have added: Because the Louisville, [illegible] Memphis and New Orleans railroad [illegible] through route [illegible] road will be the great on account [illegible] to and from the Southwest, and, on account of its shorter line and easier grades, will transport freight and passengers so cheap that it would prevent the Elizabethtown and Paducah road from touching either. His covert threat that, if the city gives the Louisville, Memphis, and New Orleans railroad a million and a half dollars, the Elizabethtown and Paducah company will build the Elizabethtown, Lexington, and Big Sandy railroad, don't scare any one here. The prospects of the Louisville, Memphis, and New Orleans railroad are too flattering for that.

That the Elizabethtown and Paducah company ought to extend their road into Louisville I admit, and I am decidedly in favor of their carrying out the threat of one of their prominent directors, "to build the extension whether the city helps or not." In the meantime they can send what freight they have for Louisville over the Louisville and Nashville railroad, as I am credibly informed that that company have signified their willingness to accept any through route that the E. and P. Co. choose to name. I know that reports, diverse to the above, have been assiduously circulated in order to prejudice the people against the L. and N. R. R. that they may be the easier led to repeat the folly of subscribing to the E. and P. road. This misrepresentation and abuse of the Nashville road is uncalled for, and in bad taste when it is known that the L. and N. R. R. has transported all of the E. and P. R. R. Co.'s individual freight, amounting to thousands upon thousands of tons, at half rates. A few more words, and I retire from this controversy. As far as I have been able to learn the officers of the L., M. and N. O. R. R. in advocating their claims have not come before the people with misrepresentations and falsehood; nay, more, the benefits that will accrue to the city and counties along the line of that road has not been half told. The only objection that has or can be raised against it is that it will cost a large sum of money. This all admit, but it is well known that it will cost less per mile than any other of the schemes now before the people, and when it is done it will be worth every dollar that it cost, thrice told. HUDSON.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 26th, 1871.

COLD OR HOT.

The Mormons from a Shaker Point of View.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I would that thou wert cold or hot; but, as thou art neither cold nor hot, I will spew thee out of my mouth.—[*Rev.* 3: 16.

A writer in yesterday's COURIER-JOURNAL, over the cognomen of "Veritas," comes in with a strong plea for the Mormons, and, notwithstanding his frequent disclaimers, his *own* Mormonism stands out in bold relief. He goes on blowing hot and cold, "damning with faint praise" from beginning to end. He first endeavors to excite our sympathies by telling us of their Christian meekness, their sufferings, toils, and tribulations, &c.; says "they withdrew meekly and humbly, as lepers in the olden days;" carries us with them back to the ancient patriarchs, and so affiliates the two as to render them indistinguishable. He compares their leader with Romulus, Lycurgus, Mohamed, Luther and others, but "would feel himself degraded to take him by the hand!" advises Brigham to stick to his faith, for "he would lose prestige to abandon it." Still their religion with *him* is "a shame and an infamy," but, at the same time, "would fain lead others into it to be recast and assimilated into legalized decency."(!) After all this alternate damning and praising he turns his lance against our Shaker neighbors, who, he says, are "undoubtedly a whited sepulcher." Now I write this not so much to expose the hypocrisy of Veritas as to inquire of him, wherefore this fifth-rib stab into the Shaker community? He labored hard to disguise his Mormon proclivity, but certainly he would prefer the twenty wives of the Mormon to the no wife of the Shaker, as his whole piece, with his McCarthy quotations and Tennysonian prayer, but too plainly indicate. The former he says "*is a religion*," the latter "*whited sepulchers*" (I will finish the quotation for him) "which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness."—Matt. 23, 19.

By whom and to whom was this spoken? By a celibate to the married hypocritical professors of his day. Veritas should look well to his own glass house. Why damn the Shakers with no praise? Do they take up no cross? Have they passed through no tribulations through the whole century of their existence? no sorrows? no trials for their faith? no persecutions? Have they no pattern before them for the life they lead? What were Christ and Paul? What was the Jerusalemic church? Is it because these are imitated? Because they gather into communities, are frugal, industrious, and honest in all their dealings with their fellow-men? kind, charitable, benevolent philanthropic? Or because they raise fine stock, make brooms by the thousand, preserves by the ton, and vend them in our markets? Or is it because they choose to sleep in single beds, raise, protect, feed, clothe and educate orphan children by the hundred? (Chicagoans, note.) For which of all these "does he stone them?"

If Veritas will do as I have done, go down (only a few hours by rail), so South Union, and make himself acquainted with them—see their thrift and feel their genial good nature, his next article will have a very different tone; or, if not, I would also quote a line of poetry for his benefit:
"All my commands are easy, short and full;
My son, be proud, be selfish and be dull."

OCTOBER 27, 1871. FIRST STREET.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL,
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1871.

The universal complaint is that the money market is exceedingly stringent, and it is almost impossible to get accommodation except at your regular bank, and even there one cannot extend his line to a great extent. The rate in bank is 10 to 12 per cent., while private capitalists ask 12 to 15 per cent. for their money.

EXCHANGE.—Is firm at 1-20 discount to par buying, and 1-10 premium selling.

GOLD.—Is but little changed. It opened at 111⅜, and closed at 111⅞.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	111⅛	112¼
Silver halves and quarters	107	110
Silver dimes	105	108

GOVERNMENT BONDS.—There is some inquiry for Governments now, but no sellers are in the market. The price has gone up a little out of sympathy with gold.

Coupons of 1881	115¾@116¼
" " 1862	113¾@114¼
" " 1864	113⅝@114¼
" " 1865	113⅞@114¼
" " 1865 (new)	112⅞@113¼
" " 1867	112⅞@113¼
" " 1868	112⅞@113¼
Ten-forties	108⅞@109¼
Currency 6s	109¾@110¼

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past two days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '61	116⅛	116¼	⅛	
" '62	114⅛	114¼	⅛	
" '64	113¾	114⅛	⅜	
" '65	114	114⅛	⅛	
" '65 (new)	113	113⅛	⅛	
" '67	113⅞	113⅛		⅜
" '68		113⅛		⅜
10-40 coupons	109⅞	109¾	⅛	
Currency 6s	110⅛	110¼	⅛	

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are offered freely, but there are no buyers, and prices have weakened considerably, except our city bonds, which are rather scarce and firm.

Money Matters in New York.

[World, 25th.]

The money market was more active to-day, and the stock market was heavy and lower. Government bonds and gold both declined. The merchants of Chicago are arranging to make settlements. One leading dry goods firm in that city is paying its liabilities as they mature, and is carrying on its business. Another large firm there is asking an extension of one, two, and three years, and others are offering their creditors to pay twenty-five and fifty cents on the dollar. The disposition on the part of New York houses is to postpone settlements until it is known what the insurance companies will pay. The remittances from Western dealers are rather behind hand. A city hardware firm is asking for an extension.

In Philadelphia.

[Inquirer, 25th.]

There was a still further relaxation in the money market yesterday. Loans on call were freely negotiated at 6 and 7 per cent. In commercial paper the rates ruled firm. Prime short dated obligations command 11 and 12 per cent. When governments were offered as collaterals, there were transactions as low as 10 per cent. Money is certainly more abundant, and, while the recent stringency has disappeared, the fact is not to be lost sight of that we are now approaching the close of the year, a season when ready cash is most in request to settle up annual accounts. Money is, therefore, not likely to be obtainable for the remainder of the year at less than the legal rate of interest.

Money Crisis in Europe.

[Correspondence New York Herald.]

LONDON, Oct. 7, 1871.

Financial barometers indicate a coming storm. It does not seem possible that so large a part of the specie capital of Europe as France owes to Germany can change its place, and change its place on the necessary conditions of the payment, without such a disturbance of the equilibrium as must involve disaster. France begins now to see what it seemed somewhat surprising she did not see during the war, the disappearance of coin and the depreciation of paper, and as she sees this already early in the second milliard, what curious spectacles may she look upon ere she has closed up the dreadful sum of her account.

ENGLAND'S FATE

is in a very great measure linked with that of France in the financial trouble, and she begins to find out how naturally, necessarily and inevitably the two countries are bound together in alliances stronger than any that governments directly make. It would be a strange piece of retributive justice if England should yet pay by commercial calamity the penalty for that neglect of her neighbor which gave Bismarck such a hold of the financial reins of Europe. But the thousand points of contact socially and commercially that will give England an unpleasant sympathetic experience if France stumbles under the enormous burden of one milliard annually of interest on her obligations present only the least threatening, because least obvious feature in the case just now. Far more immediately important is the fact that, French gold not having been forthcoming, English gold has been called for—that "British gold," which has sometimes given American patriots the nightmare—and terrible bills are payable in this substance. That Titan of Shylocks, who governs Europe from Berlin, has John Bull in his bond for pounds enough to weigh a royal merchant down—and John must pay when Bismarck wills it. Nor is Bismarck the man to consult John's convenience as to the time. It is certain that he will only regard that convenience in so far as is natural to a creditor who would not injure a debt by too much embarrassing the debtor.

A CUSTOMER FOR SPECIE.

France has suddenly become a customer for specie—a customer with an appetite like an earthquake, and whose needs are so urgent that have the commodity she must, whatever price she may be forced to pay. With this customer in the market the quantity of the article she is forced to buy remains the same, and consequently the price goes up. It has just begun. At

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

the rate rose from two to four per cent. within a week, and it must go higher. To-day it had advanced to five, and as the price of specie goes up all sorts of securities will be forced into the market to such a degree that a panic may come at any hour. Unusual quantities of stocks are already forced for sale, with few buyers. As this condition continues and the needs of commerce become more pressing something must give way, the more especially as the cause of derangement is still in operation and will not have exhausted its power for very many days to come. As the case grows worse some man with heavy contracts will go down, the man immediately behind will go down on him, and so on with the whole connected range of financiers. Just now this seems inevitable.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF ENGLAND.

Writers here congratulate themselves that the financial condition of the country is sound, and that, therefore, [illegible] the storm may be faced with safety; but [illegible] there is a possible trouble they do not seem to consider. This lies in the social condition of the country. How is England prepared to face a disturbance of all the relations of labor to capital that is a necessary consequence of a general change in prices? No country in the world was ever less prepared; in none was danger from this cause ever more imminent. As gold rises wages go down, and the laborer feels this at once. Prices of commodities go down too; but he does not find that so soon. Meanwhile, as gold rises, dozens of causes conduce to stop the mills, and armies of operatives are thrown out of employment. Let it be remembered that the English laborer's burden already has on his shoulders the load that he can possibly bear. Sixty per cent. of the people of England live to-day with just enough, and not a mouthful more—live, indeed, on "the thin line" which separates sufficiency from starvation.

PROSPECTS.

With a change, however small, they will be without bread and food. Riots will come in every city, and when they come it will be seen that British ferocity will not yield its olden palm to the doings of the Commune.

Concert of Action.

[N. O. Pic., 25th.]

Every man interested in the commercial welfare of New Orleans is beginning to see the necessity for co-operation, and capitalists are to-day more disposed to assist in internal improvement than at any time in the history of New Orleans. The experience of the last few years has convinced them that this city cannot rely upon natural advantages alone, but that unceasing effort is necessary to retain even the trade that we have. We are satisfied the whole community is now fully awakened, and all that is wanting is a hearty spirit of co-operation among the different classes.

Our business community is too much divided. The merchants do not assemble frequently to discuss their joint interests, and hence there is no harmony of sentiment. There has been no Merchants' Exchange for years. It seems impossible to sustain one, because merchants and business men generally do not consider it their duty to attend every day at such an institution. The Cotton Exchange is the only association of merchants now existing, and it has already brought all our cotton men into harmonious feeling, and this barge line project is its first fruits. Carondelet street is no longer divided, but an astounding harmony now prevails in the cotton trade, in striking contrast with the diversity of sentiment which existed a short time since. If every branch of business had its representative association, there would be a like harmony, and through the Chamber of Commerce, which represents all classes, the interests of the whole city would be harmonized.

There is much in the above that applies with great force to Louisville more, perhaps, than to New Orleans, and the attention of all citizens is called to it that they may seriously consider the impediments to the trade and prosperity of Louisville. "In union is strength" applies nowhere so forcibly as to a commercial community, and the merchants of this city would do well to examine closely their position and see if it will not admit of amendment.

Iron Barge Transportation.

The people of New Orleans are at last thoroughly aroused to the necessity of co-operation in some effort to recover the former trade of that city. At a second meeting held last Monday to consider the subject of iron barges as the best method of transportation, the committee appointed at a previous meeting made a long and exhaustive report, from which the following is an extract:

The estimates of the cost of iron barges which we have received differ so much, and are generally so vague and unsatisfactory, that we can only present an approximate figure. Our belief is that barges of the capacity of 1,500 bales of cotton will cost about $25,000 each. Wooden barges of like capacity will cost about $8,000. Without being able to speak authoritatively, our impression is that the iron barge could be built at Wilmington for a smaller sum than that mentioned above. The large size towboats of wood would cost about $45,000, but we think boats of sufficient capacity could be built for $30,000. Tugs of sufficient power for harbor use could be bought for $10,000. The cost of running one wooden high-pressure towboat, with three barges, carrying 5,600 bales cotton, would be from $230 to $300 per day, exclusive of the cost of loading and unloading. Low-pressure towboats of iron, with the same capacity, could be run at a cost of $50 to $75 less per day, on account of saving in fuel. We are satisfied from the examination we have given the subject that the barge system cannot be carried out successfully on a small scale. Ample capital should be provided, and careful, energetic, experienced men at the head of it. Placed upon the proper footing, we have no doubt of its success. We would, therefore, recommend the formation of a company, with a capital of one million dollars, with power to increase it to two millions, and that the company shall be organized when five hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed. General Bussey spoke at length on the future importance of New Orleans as the great grain mart of the West. From the conversation of steamshipmen he was satisfied that from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 would be forthcoming to meet our efforts. The question whether $25,000 was not an exorbitant price for iron barges, the chair answered that the estimates were a 300-feet barge, 2,000 tons capacity, and would cost $32,000. Mr. J. A. Stevenson said the great error which was being committed was in the size of the barges. His experience was to construct barges 225 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 9 feet hold. The wooden barges first used by the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company had cost them from $200,000 to $300,000 during the first eighteen months, owing to their small size. The Chair took occasion to state that the question was to raise the money. He did not purpose to turn steamboatman. He wanted first-class steamboatmen to take charge of this business. He was willing to furnish his share of the money. He had five lots, one-half of which he firmly believed it would be better for him to give away for the purpose than have, them under present circumstances.

A motion to appoint a committee of twenty-five was adopted, to obtain subscriptions.

Thomas A. Adams, President of the Board of Underwriters, remarked that the insurance companies were probably more interested than any other branch of business, and rates of insurance would be as low as by the very best steamboats. The insurance companies would probably take one-tenth of the total capital, and rates which are three-quarters from St. Louis would probably be only one-half of one per cent.

A motion to transfer a copy of the proceedings to the Chambers of Commerce of St. Louis, Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Vicksburg, and to the President of the Illinois Central railroad, was adopted.

Commenting upon this report and a suggestion published in a contemporary the St. Louis Times of the 26th says:

The letter in a morning contemporary of the 22d, signed "Enterprise," and understood to be from the pen of Captain E. W. Gould, deserves more than a passing consideration. He urges that St. Louis undertake in the building of iron steamboats and barges, what the towns of the Ohio river have in the construction of wooden steamers. Eventually the entire river marine will consist of iron boats. If St. Louis does not become headquarters for these constructions, Pittsburgh or Cincinnati, on the Ohio, will. At present nearly the whole steamboat interest would be arrayed against such an innovation, but as it must come in time, it is to be hoped that enough interest is felt, and enough enterprise exists in St. Louis to initiate here what Cincinnati has already done on the Ohio, and take advantage of the superiority of our location as to iron and coal for rendering this the great ironboat building point. There is doubt in the mind of no practical man that this can be done, and it is especially in the interest of the iron and coal men to see such an enterprise begun, and another immense element of wealth added to St. Louis.

Louisville enjoys a well-deserved supremacy as a boat-building point, and she has also capital, machinery and mechanics to take hold of the opportunity about to be offered by this new departure in barge-building, and she should see to it that she retains that supremacy.

New York Wool Market.

[Jour. of Com., 25th.]

The market is very quiet. For fleece there is very little inquiry from dealers or manufacturers; they appear to have abandoned the hope of finding soft spots in the market where they can obtain concessions from asking rates, and are now waiting till sheer necessity compels them to enter the market as buyers. The dullness in the goods market has a sympathetic influence on wool. As far as holders are concerned we do not learn of any change; they are perfectly indifferent to the slack trade, and assert a willingness to wait till trade revives. Pulled wools move very slowly, but the few transactions indicate a full market. The receipts are very limited. In Texas and California wools there is very little business, but holders insist on full rates. Foreign wools of all kinds are inactive, but are firm. The sales are 15,000 lbs unwashed Ohio at 42½c; 3,000 lbs super pulled at 52c; 1,600 lbs extra pulled at 49c; 3,000 lbs black at 48c; 3,000 lbs Western Texas at 33c; 20 bales spring clip California at 40c, and 2,000 Persian combing at 45c. Twenty bales sheep skins sold on private terms.

Receipts for the week (domestic) ..bales 1,380
Receipts from January do ... do 102,717

The following are the imports of wool at New York for the week ending October 21:

From	Bales.	Ent'd val.
England	1,204	$137,041
Brazil	88	10,570
Africa	771	46,953
British East Indies	318	19,541
Argentine Republic	521	56,638

New Orleans Markets.

[Price Current, 26th.]

SUGAR—The new crop is coming in more freely and the supplies are disposed of from day to day as received. The receipts on Saturday and Monday, embracing 130 hhds, were sold at 6@8c for inferior, 8¾c for fair, 9½c for good fair, 10¼@10⅞c for centrifugal, and 11@11½c for yellow clarified. Yesterday the receipts were only partially landed, hence the sales were confined to 40 hhds, at 8c for inferior, 11½c for strictly prime to choice open kettle, and 11@11½c for yellow clarified. Arrived since the 20th instant 538 hhds. Received since the 1st of September 934 hhds. Cleared since the 20th instant for Galveston 55 hhds and 260 bbls, Mobile, 45 hhds and 35 bbls; together, 100 hhds and 235 bbls.

MOLASSES—The new crop is coming in more freely and meets with pretty ready sale. The receipts on Saturday and Monday were sold at 36@40 and 50c for centrifugal and common, 52@50c for fair, 60@63c for prime, and 64@66c for choice, the outside prices ruling on Saturday and the inside on Monday. Yesterday the supplies sold at 45c for common, and 64c for prime. Arrived since the 20th instant 662 bbls. Received since the 1st of September 1,009 bbls. Cleared since the 20th instant for Galveston 275, Mobile 50; together, 325 bbls.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs in New York.

[Tribune, 25th.]

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week, 16,483 packages, or 122 less than last week. Corresponding week last year, 15,997 packages. Exports the past week 946 packages. This shows a great falling off in shipments, but buyers on foreign account are actively at work again, one firm just securing 1,000 firkins for sending to Liverpool. This would indicate more favorable accounts from abroad, but shippers object to paying any advance. The market, as an average, is scarcely changed—a little firmness and a disposition to try and talk up strictly fine, both State and Western, with a fair trade in the low grades; but medium lots go as slow as ever, without a particle of advance; on the contrary, it is necessary to yield a little to make sales. State dairies sell at 23@27c, for fair to fine—rarely 28c, without rejecting some. One fine Delaware county dairy of fourteen firkins and three tubs just sold at 31½c, while a good Chenango dairy at 25c. Fresh ends go at 28@30c, and the finest half tubs, when picked from good dairies, thus lessening the value of the remainder, sell at 31 and even 32c, as 30, picked from quite a lot, at 31c. Western and Pennsylvania rolls are coming in somewhat freely. They do best, thus early in the season, when sent in half bbls. A whole bbl is more than a grocer or marketman usually wants before cool weather. They vary from 13 to 18c for ordinary to fair, and 18 to 20c for good to fine Ohio, a lot of 20 half bbls selling at latter prices. Of butter just sold to shippers we note 500 fir. common Illinois at 13c; 700 fir. and tubs Western 15c; a small lot at 17c, and 63 yellow Ohio Welsh at 20c. To the home or grocers' trade, 100 fir. extra mark Ohio, 22c; 25 do, 21½c. It is no use to make old firkin butter over into rolls and send here in expectation of selling as butter—'tis still grease. A lot of ordinary State pails were sold at 20c.

CHEESE—Receipts for the week 20,290 boxes, or 3,521 less than last week. Corresponding week last year 42,662 boxes. Exports the past week 10,327. Corresponding week last year 21,083 boxes. The cable advanced to 57s to-day, but gold was very weak, varying from 111⅛ to 111⅜. The exports of the past week were the lightest since early in May, and shippers are very offish just now. They want good factories for 12½c, and the best for 13c. Small lots, to the home trade, go at 13½c. The country market gave way yesterday, the sales at Fort Plain and Little Falls being at 12¼@12½c, a few at 13¼c, with a dull trade. We regard 13c as virtually the top price for fine factories, anything above that being exceptional. Shippers are sending orders abroad by mail, not being in any hurry for them to arrive out. Unless they increase their orders the weakness now noted will soon amount to a decline.

EGGS—Receipts for the week 7,079 pkgs, or 300 pkgs more than the previous week; corresponding week last year 8,319 pkgs. The market continues [illegible] somewhat even tone; near-by lots of fresh being a little firmer, while limed are off about 1c, and do not move at all freely. A few Canada eggs are coming forward and sell the same as Western.

New York Iron Market.

[Ship. List, 25th.]

The demand for Scotch pig continues light, and prices, although without quotable change, have a softening tendency—we have only to notice sales of 500 tons Glengarnock, ex ship, on private terms. The demand for American has been confined to small parcels, but the supply is moderate, and full rates are maintained—300 tons No. 2 Lehigh sold at $36. The demand for wrought scrap continues moderately active, and we notice sales of 300 tons, to arrive, at $35@38 50. American rails have been in improved request—English are inactive but steady—the sales are 300 tons new street at $76, and 1,000 do. American rails, on private terms. Refined bar from store is steady and firm at our quotations, with a fair demand. We repeat what we said in our last, that the meeting of most of the makers in the Atlantic States, held here on 17th inst., unanimously resolved to adopt the schedule of May 16th, and the decimal system of prices for extra sizes, all makers being uniform for these sizes. Russia sheet is very quiet, but nominally unchanged—No. 1 stained is held at 13½ cents, gold.

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany railroads, and by the river (furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Apples, gr'n, bls	218	319	Iron, pig, tons	50	17
Bacon, tcs		50	Lard, tcs		13
Bacon, casks	1	138	Lard, kegs		28
Butter, pa	54	15	Malt, sks		
Barley, sks	425		Mackerel, pa	2	
Bagging, pcs	25	156	Nails, kgs	329	306
Cotton, bales	2495	902	Oil, bbls	175	206
Cotton yarn, bs		9	Oats, sacks	350	
Coffee, bgs	670	194	Pork, bbls		
Cheese, bxs	890	311	Pork, pcs	405	
Candles, bxs	86	233	Potatoes, bls		386
Cement, bbls		1050	Rye, sks		6
Corn, sacks	100	206	Sugar, hhds	1	1
Cattle, head	3		Sugar, bxs	119	45
Eggs, bbls	9		Seed, bgs	245	16
Flour, bbls	300	448	Tobacco, h'ds	17	18
Feathers, sks	1	46	Tobacco, bxs	32	139
Hides, bdls	440	59	Whisky, bbls	180	288
Hogs, No.			Wheat, sks	631	145
Hay, bales		91	Wool, bgs	4	8

Daily Review of the Market.

APPLES—Of good size and quality are held at $1 75@4 00 per bbl. Sales to-day of 190 bbls at $2 75@4 00.

BAGGING—The market is quiet to-day at 17@18½c for 2, 2¼ and 2½-lb hemp and flax hand-made and power-loom product. Hemp bagging is scarce and in demand. Sales to-day of 100 pcs at quotations.

BATTING—The market is active and firm, but unchanged. Dealers quote extra at 22c; No. 1 at 20c, No. 2 at 16@18c and common at 14@15c.

BEANS—The market is quiet, but little doing. Prime white range from $2 50 per bushel, and New York at $2 50. Sales to-day of 70 bushels at $2 50@2 60.

BUTTER—Trade quiet. Dealers quote cooking qualities at 8@10c; fair, 12@14c; good, 15@16c; choice 17@18c; Western Reserve at 20@22c; Fruit House 24@25c. Sales to-day 600 lbs Fruit House at quotations.

CABBAGE—New home-grown crop at $1 60 per bbl from first hands. Sales to-day 330 bbls at $1 25@1 50.

CANDLES—Dealers quote 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s and 8s 16 oz at 17½c. Sales 50 boxes.

CEMENT AND LIME—Are in fair demand at $1 50@1 75 for cement, and Utica lime at $1@1 10 per bbl. Sales to-day 1,050 bbls cement at quotations.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and unchanged. Ohio Factory is quoted at 14½@15c. Pineapple—none in the market. Sales to-day 50 boxes at 14½@15c.

CHESTNUTS—The market is overstocked and dealers quote at $2@2 50 per bush, without sales.

CIDER—Choice sweet cider will command $8@10 per bbl on arrival.

COAL—The market is nearly bare of Pittsburgh and Pomeroy coal. Quotations are as follows—delivered: Kentucky coal, 24c per bu; Indiana coal, 28c; Pomeroy coal, 28c; Pittsburgh coal, 32c.

COFFEE—The market is active, but without additional advance. The quotations are as follows:

Rio, fair to fancy	22½@25
Laguayra, as to quality	23@24
Singapore, as to quality	25@26
Java, Government, as to quality	28@29

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 65@70c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 25@3 50 per bbl for kiln-dried.

COTTON—Under the influence of unfavorable advices from the East, prices have receded ¼@⅜c to-day, and market dull. Liverpool is reported "heavy" at 9¼d for uplands—the same figures that ruled the market yesterday—with sales of 10,000 bales; the stock afloat is set down at 367,000 bales, of which 47,000 are American. This would leave for India 320,000 bales; the other day the report had it 623,000 bales. There is evidently a screw loose somewhere. Liverpool reports the sales for the week at 52,000 bales; total stock 518,000, of which 134,000 are American; receipts of the week 81,000—American 21,000; actual exports 9,000. New York is reported "weak, dull, heavy, nominal" &c., at 18½c for middling, a decline of ⅛c since yesterday, with sales of 21,810 bales; net receipts for the week at all U. S. ports 96,445 bales; exports to Great Britain 38,410; to the Continent 1,128; stock of all classes 216,795. Quotations are as follows:

Middling	17¾
Low middling	17¼
Good ordinary	16½
Ordinary	15½

COTTON TIES—Are quoted at 6c in round lots.

CRANBERRIES—Dealers quote cultivated berries at $15 per bbl, the wild at $13.

DRIED FRUIT—New apples are quoted at 4@4½c. New peaches will bring 7@7½c for halves, and 5@5½c for quarters. Sales to-day: Peaches, 12,000 lbs halves and 15,000 lbs quarters at quotations.

EGGS—The market is active and dealers are quoting at 21@22c recount.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet and dealers quote at 65c for choice, with 3 per cent. tare in linen bags.

FISH—Dealers report the market quiet, with a better demand at the following rates for half-bbls and kits:

	100 lbs. Half-bbl.	15 lbs. Kit.
No. 1 mackerel	$7 75@8 00	$1 75
No. 2 mackerel	6 50@7 00	1 40
No. 2 mackerel, large	6 75@7 25	1 20
No. 3 mackerel, large	5 50@6 00	1 25
No. 3 mackerel, family	5 00@5 50	1 15
No. 1 whitefish	5 00@5 50	1 25
No. 2 whitefish	4 00@4 50	1 10
Sardines, for ¼ and ½ boxes	25 @	37½
Oysters, 1-lb cans	1 10@	1 30
Do 2-lb cans	1 80@	2 30

FLOUR—The market is quiet but steady, at the following quotations: Fine, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $5 00@5 25; extra, $5 25@5 50; extra family, $6 25@6 75; A No. 1 $7 25@7 75; fancy $8 00@8 75. Sales to-day of 800 bbls assorted at quotations; 100 A No. 1 at $6 75; 500 A No. 1 at $7 75; 500 fancy at $8 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Market is quiet, with a fair demand. Lemons per bbl, $10 00@13 00; layer raisins per box $3 00@3 25; figs per pound 20@23c; Zante currants per pound 11½@12½c.

GRAIN—WHEAT—The market is very firm; dealers quote at $1 30@1 45 for red and white, as to quality, on arrival. Sales to-day 350 bushels red at $1 40.

CORN—Ear corn, in bulk, on arrival, from first hands, will command 53@54c; shelled, choice white, 54@55c. Dealers sell at an advance on these figures to cover commissions, cost of handling, &c.

OATS—Crop, now arriving, commands 38c for white on arrival. Sales to-day 700 bushels mixed at 42c.

RYE—The demand is fair. New crop is quoted at 75@80c on arrival.

BARLEY—Market quiet, and dealers quote new crop at 75@90c.

MALT—The market is quiet, and dealers quote spring at $1 10; new fall No. 1 at $1 15@1 20; No. 2 at $1 10, and rye malt at $1 15@1 20.

HAY—The market is firm at quotations. Sales are made from store and delivered on cars at from $1@2 advance. New hay is quoted at $17@19 on arrival.

HOMINY AND GRITS—Dealers quote hominy at $4 25@4 50 per bbl, and grits at $5 25@5 50. Trade moderate.

HEMP—Fair demand and prices quiet. Dealers quote raw hemp at $115@130 per ton; dressed at $230@250.

IRON, NAILS AND STEEL—Market much more active at quotations; bar from 3¼@3⅜c; steel, cast, 15@22c; plow-slabs, iron 5¼@5¾c, steel 9c; plow-wings, iron 6¼c, steel 9½c; horse-shoes 5¾@6c; mule-shoes 6½@7c. Nails, 10d at $4 25@4 50 rates.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market is quiet but firm. Virginia brands range from 60c@$1 20; Kentucky and Missouri brands from 58c@$1 per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—The market is quiet. Dealers quote at 55@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 55@75c for prime, and 85@$1 for choice per gallon.

ONIONS—Are held at $2 10 per barrel, loose, on arrival; packed, $2 75@3. Sales to-day 95 bbls at quotations.

OFFAL—Dealers quote bran at $17; shorts at $20; shipstuff $22, and middlings, $25@28 per ton.

PEANUTS—New crop, choice quality, are quoted at 8c.

POTATOES—The market is quiet to-day, but strong in tone. Dealers quote new from first hands at $2 per bbl, loose; from store, packed, $2 60@2 75. Sales to-day 285 bbls at $2 65@2 75; 365 bushels at 85c in bulk to arrive.

POULTRY—Market moderately active. Chickens are held at $1 50@3 50 per dozen for fair to choice. Ducks at $3 per dozen. Sales to-day of 25 dozen chickens at quotations.

PROVISIONS—The only feature in the market to-day worth noting is the fact that bacon clear sides have declined ¼c, and are now held at the same figures as clear rib. The transactions of the day, so far as reported, sum up as follows: Bacon—55 casks clear rib and 45 casks shoulders at quotations.

BULK MEATS—Dealers quote clear sides at 7@7¼c, clear rib at 7@7¼c, shoulders at 6¼@6½c.

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 8@8¼c; clear sides 8@8¼c; shoulders 7¼@7½c.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 15½@16½c; plain canvased 13½@14½c; uncanvased 12@13c.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $13@13 50.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 10@10½c; in kegs at 11@11½c.

RICE—Is in good request and firm at 9¼@9½c for Rangoon; 9½@10c for Carolina.

SALT—The market is steady at previous quotations.

SEEDS—Flaxseed—The oil mills are paying $1 50 per bushel for choice. Clover—Common to choice $8 25@8 50; English, $8 75@9, from store. Timothy—Common to choice, $3 35@3 50 from store. Fall seed wheat $1 55@1 85; extra qualities, recleaned, a shade higher.

SOUR KRAUT—Dealers quote a fair article in bbls at $7 50@8 50; in half bbls at $4 50@5; very choice in large bbls of 450 lbs at $10.

SUGARS—Prices are easy on refined; trade moderately active. The market is very nearly bare of New Orleans, but the quotations given will apply to Porto Rico sugars. Dealers quote as follows:

Common New Orleans sugar at	10½@11
Fair do	11¼@11½
Fully fair do	11½@12
Prime do	12¼@12½
Choice do	12¾@13
Crushed, powdered and granulated	13¾@14¼
A coffee	13½@13¾
B coffee	13¼@13½
Extra C	13@13¼
C yellow	12¾@13
Circle C	12½@12¾
Yellow	12@12½
Demerara	12½@13

SOAP—Is unchanged, with a fair demand. Dealers quote German No. 1 at 6¼@7½c; No. 2 at [illegible], and rosin at 5c.

STARCH—Market quiet; stocks ample; held at 4½@6c.

STRAW—The demand is fair, stock light, and arrivals are taken at $9@9 per ton.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Market quiet. Tallow at 7½@8c. Grease at 5½@7½c, as to quality.

VINEGAR—Market firm, and cider is quoted at $7@9 per barrel; apple at $10, and wine at $12.

WHISKY—Highwines are quoted at 90c.

WOOL—The market is dull and prices are nominal; quotations as follows: Unwashed at 30@35c; tubwashed at 45@50c; combing none; burry 5@10c less.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market does not differ from its condition yesterday, except in the smaller number of hhds sold; prices are well maintained, without any strong tendency to advance. The sales at six of the warehouses to-day foot up, after deducting rejections, 43 hhds, as per statement below:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 19 hhds: 7 hhds McLean county leaf at $9 90, 9 50, 9 30, 8 20, 9 20, 8 40, 8 30; 2 hhds Daviess county leaf at $10 50, 9 80; 1 hhd Tennessee lugs at $8 00; 1 hhd Henry county new leaf at $8 20; 1 hhd Trimble county leaf at $8 90.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 2 hhds Hancock county leaf at $10, 10 25; 2 hhds Hancock county lugs at $9, 8 80; 1 hhd Daviess county leaf at $10 50; 3 hhds Daviess county lugs at $8 20, 8 80, 8 50; 2 hhds Meade county lugs at $7 40, 7 30.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 7 hhds: 1 hhd Hart county new leaf at $10 75; 1 hhd Taylor county old leaf at $9; 1 hhd Henry county new lugs at $7 40; 1 hhd Hardin county new lugs at $7; 1 hhd Sumner county (Tennessee) common leaf (old) at $8 20; 2 hhds Sumner county (Tennessee) old lugs at $7 50 and 8.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 4 hhds: 2 hhds Grayson county leaf at $9 30 and 8 30; 1 hhd factory scraps at $4 80; 1 hhd Spencer county (Indiana) lugs at $7 70.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 7 hhds: 3 hhds Simpson county leaf at $8 10 to $8 60; 2 hhds do lugs at $7 20 and 7 40; 2 hhds Green county lugs at $7 20 and 7 30.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 5 hhds: 1 hhd Virginia leaf at $25; 2 hhds Hart county leaf at $8 95 and 8; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $7 40; 1 hhd Hart county new leaf at $10.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—DOWNING, BIRCH & CO.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1871.

The live stock business has been heavy during the past week. Trade has been fairly active, so drovers in most cases sold out without being compelled to go further. We can not say that they realized a profit in their transactions, yet they accepted the situation.

CATTLE—Have arrived in large numbers; many of them were common and inferior in quality, which were hard to sell at any price. Good stock sold readily at only fair prices. We believe that the low and medium grades sold lower the past week than at any time during the season. Good heavy shipping beeves met with ready sale at fair prices; it seems that this class of stock are now in more demand than they have been for months. We quote for best heavy for shipment, $4 50@5; good choice sold at $4@4 25. Best butchers' stuff sold at $3 75@4; and good medium sold at $3@3 50; and tailings at $1 50@2 50 per 100 lbs gross. Fresh milkers are in demand and sell as to quality from $20@50.

SHEEP—The market seems good, with liberal receipts. We quote for best heavy at $3 75@4, and good at $3@3 50 per 100 lbs; mixed lots sell at $1 50@2 50 per head.

HOGS—The receipts have been large for the season. The weather still remains too warm for packing purposes. Notwithstanding the weather some of the packers have entered the market, and bought a good many, which they will have to feed until the weather changes, so that they can slaughter them. The market closes with all in pens sold, and we might add that prices have advanced fully 25 cents per 100 lbs gross. We still think that it is to the interest of the feeders to hold their hogs until the weather changes, as we believe that they will be enabled to get better prices. We quote for best heavy at $4@4 25, and light at $3 50@3 75 per 100 lbs gross.

HORSES AND MULES—Are still going South to find a market. Twelve car loads have been shipped during the week; 6 cars to New Orleans, 4 to Atlanta, 1 to Canton and 1 to West Point.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	1,308
Sheep	1,163
Hogs	3,613
Horses and mules	240
Total	6,324

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Cotton is in fair demand but at lower rates; middling uplands 18⅜c. Flour, the demand is active and prices have advanced; receipts 17,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $6@6 40; common to good extra $6 60@6 80; good to choice $6 90@7; white wheat extra $7 25@7 60; Ohio extra $6 60@7 60; St. Louis $7 20@9 25. Cornmeal, the market is unchanged. Rye flour $4 75@5 75. Whisky, the market is quiet at 95c. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; receipts 115,000 bushels; No. 2 spring $1 50@1 56; No. 1 spring $1 56@1 57; winter red Western $1 55@1 60; amber Western $1 61@1 65; white Western $1 62@1 70. Rye, the market is quiet; Western 85c. Barley, the market is dull; Canada $1 00@1 05. Malt, the market is dull. Corn, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; receipts 100,000 bushels; Western mixed 79@81c; white Western 86c. Oats, the market is dull and prices have declined; receipts 25,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 51@52c. Hay, the market is firm; shipping $1 10 and retail lots $1 20@1 55. Hops, the market is unchanged. Coffee, the market is firm; Rio 18¼@20½c. Sugar, the market is dull; fair to good refining 9@9¼c; Cuba 9@10c. Molasses, the market is dull. Rice 7¾@8¼c. Petroleum, crude 14¼@14⅞c and refined 23@24c. Pork, the market is steady with a moderate demand; mess $12 75@13; prime $9 50@10; prime mess $11; mess, seller February and March $14. Beef is quiet; mess $11@14. Beef hams are quiet at $24c. Tierce beef, prime mess is dull at $17; India mess $20. Cut Meats are steady; shoulders 7c; hams 10@13c. Middles are steady; Cumberland long clear 9c; bellies 8½c. Lard is steady; No. 1 prime steam 9¾@9⅞c and kettle rendered 10c; seller January and February 9⅝c; seller November 9⅝c. Butter, the market is dull; Western 12@25c, and State 15@30c. Cheese, the market is dull at 11@13c.

DRY GOODS—The market is generally inactive, but prices for all staple fabrics are nevertheless steady. We quote heavy brown sheetings of the best makes at 13@13½c; Continental C at 13c; Massachusetts J at 10@10½c; Nashua E at 12c; printed calicoes of the best makes at 11½@12c; Glasgow ginghams at 13½c; Naumkeag satteens at 15½c; Pepperell 6-4 bleached sheetings at 25c; do 8-4 do at 30c; do 9-4 do at 45c; Boston A A tickings at 21c; Clark's 60-inch do 52½c; Hamilton regular do at 21c; Swift River do at 11½c, and Amoskeag brown drills at 14c. The imports of foreign dry goods this week reach over $2,000,000. The wool market is quiet but steady for choice grades.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal; low middling 17½c. Flour, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; family $6 25@6 75. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; red $1 37@1 40. Corn, the demand is good at full prices; sales 45@46c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 36@40c. Rye, the market is unchanged at 80c. Barley, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged at 70@85c. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; prime 24¾@24½c. Sugar, private advices are more unfavorable than public ones. Linseed oil is steady with a moderate demand at 80@82c. Lard oil, the demand is fair and market firm at 75@78c. Eggs, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 21@22c. Butter, the market is steady; prime to choice 20@26c. Cheese, the demand is good at full prices; factory 14@14½c. Clover seed, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 9½@9¾c. Timothy seed, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged at $3@3 10. Pork, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged; mess $12 75. Lard is firmer and prices are drooping; new 9c and old 9¾c. Bulk meats, stocks have been withdrawn in anticipation of higher prices, and there are but few shoulders in the market; sides are held at 6¼c for rough and 7c for clear rib and clear sides. Bacon is quiet and unchanged in every respect; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 7¾@7½c; clear sides 7¾c. Green Meats sold, to be delivered the first good weather; shoulders 4½@4¾c; sides 5¼c; hams 8@8½c. Whisky, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 90c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Flour, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Wheat, the market is higher but slow; No 3 red fall $1 32@1 33; No 2 do $1 44@1 45. Corn, the market is quiet; mixed on the track 42c. Oats, the market is dull; mixed sacked 27@28c. Barley, the market is dull; No 2 67½c. Rye, the market is higher at 63@65c. Highwines are dull at 89c. Tobacco, Hemp and Bagging are unchanged. Mess pork is dull; order lots $13. Bacon, prices are unchanged; sales of order lots of shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 8c; clear sides 8½c. Lard is quiet at 9½@9¾c. Hogs, the market is lower at $3 50@4. Cattle, the market is unchanged, prices ranging at $1 50@4 50. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,000 barrels of flour, 23,000 bushels of wheat, 16,000 bushels of corn, 540 bushels oats, 5,000 bushels barley, 1,000 bushels rye, 790 head hogs, 535 head cattle.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 27.—Cotton, the demand is light but holders are firm; low middling 16½c; receipts for the season 8,570 bales; shipments this season 7,915 bales; stock on hand 1,500 bales. Flour, the demand is good at full prices; superfine $5@5 50; family $6@8 50. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are nominal at $1 25@1 55. Corn, the market is quiet and prices are weak at 71c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 51. Oats, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at 50c. Barley, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 65@70c. Cornmeal, kiln-dried $3 25; fresh ground 95 bushel 65@70c. Bacon, shoulders 8c; clear sides 10½c; hams, plain 13½c and sugar-cured 15@16½c. Lard, prime steam 10½c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—Sterling exchange 120½; sight drafts ¼ discount. Gold 112⅛. Flour, the market is dull; superfine $6; double extra $6 75; triple extra $7@7 25. Corn, the market is lower at 90@95c. Oats, the market is quiet at 51c. Bran $1 15. Hay, choice $35. Mess pork is firmer and held at $15 25. Bacon, the market is quiet at 8½c, 8¾c and 8¾c; hams, there is no demand. Lard, tierce 10½c; keg 12@12½c. Sugar, the market is firmer; good fair 10½@10¾c; strictly prime 11¼c. Molasses, the market is lower; centrifugal 45@55c; strictly prime 61@63c. Whisky 97c@$1 04½. Coffee, the market is firm at 18¾@19c; prime 19½@20c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Flour, the market is quiet and prices are weak; superfine $5 12½@5 75. Wheat, the market is firmer; Pennsylvania and Western red $1 53@1 58. Rye, prices are nominal. Corn, the business is small and quotations are higher; yellow 76@77c; new 60@65c; mixed Western 74@75c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand; white 49@50c. Provisions are firmer. Whisky, the market is weak at 95c. Alcohol $1 88.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—Flour, the market is dull, but the scarcity of the stock maintains prices. Wheat is scarce and prices are firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 55@1 60. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand; white and yellow new 65@70c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 45@50c. Provisions are firm. Butter is unchanged. Whisky, the market is firm at 95½@96c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27.—The markets are generally dull and prices are unchanged from yesterday's quotations.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Cattle, arrivals 800 head for to-day, making 8,700 head for the week; the market is quicker at ¼@½c advance on medium; the range of prices was 6c for Texans to 11½c for fat Kentucky, with a few selections at 12c; 3 cars of fair 7½ cwt Illinois sold at 10½c; 3 cars of Virginia, 6 cwt, at 10c; the markets are all cleared up, with cooler weather setting in. Sheep, receipts 3,000 head for to-day and 18,800 head for the week; the light run has not as yet improved the market, save helping sellers to nearly clear the pens; a car of 80 lbs roughish Indians sold at 4½c; 2 cars of 95 lbs Kentucky at 5¼c; a car of 71 lbs Ohio at 5c; a car of 73 lbs State lambs at 7½c. Hogs, 29 cars in and 35 cars due; total receipts so far this week 38,000 head; the market is still weaker, or 4½@4¾c for live and 5¾@6¼c for dressed; 2 cars of 210 lbs Ohio hogs sold alive at 4¾c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 27.—Cattle, receipts 770 head to-day, making 4,188 head or 245 cars, a reduction of 300 cars from the same time last week; none of the arrivals were offered for sale. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,200 head; the market is slow and heavy for Western; Canadas are quiet and unchanged; sales of 597 head of Michigan sheep, ranging from 80 to 90 lbs, at $4 30@4 50; 521 head of Ohio, ranging from 70 to 80 lbs, at $3 50@4; 180 head of Canada lambs, averaging 82 lbs, at $6 12½@6 50. Hogs, receipts 3,799 head; the market is very dull and heavy, and the demand is light; sales of 2,674 head at $4 25@4 37½ for medium to good.

COURIER-JOURNAL

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 1871.

Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 4 South street, Baltimore, Md., are duly authorized to contract for advertisements at our schedule rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with this house.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

The Sunday Courier-Journal.

The Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL is intended to be entirely separate and distinct from our regular daily edition. No advertisements are inserted in it unless specially ordered, and subscribers in Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville who take but six papers a week will not be entitled to the Sunday paper as one of them. For the six papers they will be charged by the carriers 25c per week, and when they also take the Sunday paper the price is 30c per week.

Our Sunday paper is sent to subscribers by mail only when specially ordered.

Death of Gen. Robert Anderson.

Maj. Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, the hero of Fort Sumpter and the first part of the war, is dead. He died Thursday afternoon in Nice, France, whither he had gone for his health. He is a man whose name will forever be connected prominently with the history of the country. He was one of the retired officers of the old regular army, and it is said the ingratitude of the Republic left him penniless in his old age.

South Carolina.

The South Carolina sensation increases in interest. The accounts represent a perfect reign of terror as existing in the counties where martial law has been declared. Peaceable citizens are dragged from their beds in the dead of night and hurried off to prison. Military rule reigns as supreme and as merciless as in the darkest days of the war, and there is no redress. If this is not a shame upon the name of a free country, why the times have changed and we live in an entirely new age when all precedents and principles and lawful powers are disregarded and the sole power of the bayonet inclines the scales of justice to suit its own incisive ends. This unauthorized and unlawful action of our military President is an outrage upon the country at large.

The Short-line.

It is rumored upon the streets that the railway kings are having a very pretty fight over the Short-line railroad. The gossips have it that propositions have been made to the Board of Directors for both the Pennsylvania and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroads. What the nature of these propositions may be has not yet transpired; but, as the Board of Directors meets to-day, it is believed that some conclusion will be reached. Public opinion seems to be set against the Pennsylvania Central. The plans and purposes of the Chesapeake and Ohio are not yet sufficiently developed to be the occasion of any fixed opinion. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE's recent visit to Nashville and Memphis, and the presence of Mr. HUNTINGTON and Gen. ECHOLS, are naturally regarded with interest by all classes of the community. We dare say that this interest will be enlightened in the progress of the railroad discussions which are just now taking possession of the popular thought. It shall be our care to keep the readers of the COURIER-JOURNAL advised as we may be able to get reliable information.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Echols, of Virginia, is at the Galt House.

J. W. Perry, county attorney of Owen, is at the Willard Hotel.

Governor Thomas P. Porter, of Versailles, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Huntington, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, and one of the richest of the railroad kings of the East, is now in the city, a guest of the Galt House.

Mr. Charles Culley, of this city, and one of the typographical fraternity, was married on Thursday night to Miss Amanda Neel, at the residence of the bride's father on Linden square.

The finest and largest bouquet of flowers that has been seen in Louisville this season, was today presented by Mrs. Dr. Frank, of Bewleyville Ky., to Mrs. Jo. B. Alexander, of the National Hotel.

Hon. W. E. Keller, Harrodsburg; J. W. Alvon, Washington, D. C.; G. W. Fishback, Shelbyville; Alf. C. Ellis, Shelby Sentinel, and R. T. Mathews, Eminence College, were registered at the United States Hotel last night.

Capt. Geo. S. Penn, of Cerulean Springs, Tenn; Dr. R. M. Alexander and family, of Burksville, Ky.; Dr. I. H. Thomas, of Hodgenville, Ky.; Hon. W. H. Cheif, of Greensburg, and Capt. H. E. Lewis, of Henderson county, Ky., are at the National Hotel.

Col. Jas. H. Miller, of New York, General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Central railroad, and one of the most energetic and efficient as well as accommodating railroad officials in the country, is at the Galt House in attendance on the Railroad Convention.

Mr. F. Lovejoy, of Adams Express, New York; A. J. Cassott, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Central railroad; Hon. Randall Hunt, W. H. Pratt, and George F. Sherman, of New Orleans, and Samuel E. Carey, General Ticket Agent of the New Orleans and Jackson railroad, were registered at the Galt House last night.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge came up from Memphis yesterday, arriving at one o'clock by the train which should have come six hours earlier. His visit to Tennessee was an ovation from first to last. He will remain in the city a day or two, his business being of an exclusively business character. Gen. B. is enjoying remarkably good health.

Dr. R. Baker, secretary and one of the active managers of the Finkle & Lyon Manufacturing Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, is in the city representing the interests of his corporation, and is stopping at Willard's. A branch of this establishment is located in this city, and is doing a large business with their new family sewing machine, the Victor.

Accidentally Shot.

Edward Madden, son of Mr. Frank Madden, while out hunting on the banks of Dutch ditch at noon yesterday, sat down upon a log and attempted to draw his gun toward him. The hammer struck a stick and was partially raised, then suddenly dropping caused the weapon to discharge its contents through the young man's left arm near the elbow, shattering it fearfully. He was brought to his home in a wagon, and was suffering severe pain at a late hour last night. It is thought amputation will have to be resorted to.

Lecture by Rev. J. L. Spalding.

Rev. J. Lancaster Spalding is announced to deliver a lecture at the Catholic Church in Portland to-morrow evening. Subject—"Jesus Christ as the great benefactor of the human race." Of course the lecture will be able, interesting and instructive, and Father Spalding will not fail to have a large audience to entertain as few but he can entertain an audience.

CITY BUSINESS.

Alexis and the Grand Duke

have arrived at J. B. Wood & Son's, Main street.

The Opening Chapters

of the thrilling French romance "Onesta," translated by Ben. Casseday, appear in this week's Critic.

Weather Strips.

We will make liberal discounts on all orders received during the month of October.

Fitch & Lindsey.

☞ Our readers will find in to-day's issue the partnership notice of Messrs. Anderson, Hamilton & Co., pork-packers. The senior member of this new firm is our public-spirited citizen W. B. Hamilton, whose long experience and sagacity as a pork-packer have rewarded him with abundant success and a wide-spread reputation as a representative man. The junior members are men of experience, energy, and activity. With these elements of success their efforts can scarcely fail to prosper.

The Chicago Life Insurance Company.

We are gratified to notice that this excellent and reliable company has met with no loss worth speaking about in the late tremendous conflagration that has so widely desolated its noble city. Its only loss was its office furniture, and two thousand dollars will restore that. All of its records and securities were fortunately preserved uninjured, and it is again at work, in a new office, as energetically as ever. A list of its local board in this city appears in another column of our paper, and our readers will notice that it is indorsed by as reliable and influential gentlemen as there are in our State. Col. J. A. Nunes is the general agent for Kentucky—a gentleman well known and popular. His office is No. 139 Jefferson street.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Passenger Agents of Railroads Centering at this Point.

The Winter Schedule.

A convention of passenger agents of the railroads interested in passenger business with and through this city was held at the Galt House yesterday, for the purpose of agreeing upon a time-table for the ensuing winter. The convention was largely attended, and was probably the finest looking body of men that ever assembled in this country on any similar occasion. They were the live men of the country, and their prompt and intelligent energy was well illustrated in the speedy and satisfactory dispatch of their business. The following is a list of the delegates and

THE ROADS REPRESENTED.

New York and Philadelphia Line—F. W. Jackson, General Superintendent.
Pennsylvania R. R.—A. J. Cossatt, General Superintendent.
Pennsylvania R. R.—H. W. Gwinner.
Illinois Central R. R.—A. Mitchell, General Superintendent.
Illinois Central R. R.—W. P. Johnson, General Passenger Agent.
New York Central and H. R. R. R.—J. Tellinghart, General Superintendent.
Cleveland, Col., Cin. and Indianapolis—E. S. Flint, General Superintendent.
Vandalia Line—John E. Simpson, General Superintendent.
Jeffersonville, Madison and Ind. R. R.—Horace Scott, General Superintendent.
Jeffersonville, Madison and Ind. R. R.—C. P. Atmore, G. P. A.
Louisville, New Albany and Chicago—R. H. G. Minty, General Superintendent.
Marietta and Cincinnati R. R.—H. W. Peabody, M. of T.
Marietta and Cincinnati R. R.—John W. Pillsbury, G. P. A.
Lake Shore and M. S.—Charles F. Hatch, General Superintendent.
St. Louis and Southeastern—L. Pearson, General Superintendent.
Toledo, Wabash, and Western—D. A. Collins, Division Superintendent.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain—A. W. Soper, Assistant Superintendent.
Fort Wayne, Muncie, and Cincinnati—W. A. Worthington, General Superintendent.
Mobile and Ohio—G. W. N. Curtis, General Superintendent.
Ohio and Mississippi—A. N. Chrystie, Vice President.
Louisville and Nashville—Albert Fink, General Superintendent; D. W. C. Rowland, Assistant Superintendent; W. H. King, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
Memphis and Ohio—J. F. Boyd, Sup't.
Baltimore and Ohio—Sidney B. Jones, General Passenger Agent.
Pennsylvania Co.—J. D. Layng, Assistant General Manager.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis—J. D. Layng, Assistant General Manager.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis—D. W. Caldwell, General Superintendent.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis—John Durand, General Superintendent P. and E. Div.
Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington—Samuel Gill, General Superintendent.
New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern—E. Q. Sewell, General Superintendent.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette—Geo. L. Barringer, M. of T.
Memphis and Charleston—Charles L. Anderson, General Superintendent.

MORNING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 11:30 A. M., by Mr. Horace Scott. Mr. John Durand was elected president, and Mr. John E. Simpson secretary.

On motion of Mr. Layng, the president appointed Messrs. Layng, Curtis, Snell, Fink, Cassall, Tillinghast, Mitchell, Gill, Peabody, Hatch, and Chrystie a committee to prepare a winter time-table.

Mr. Horace Scott moved that the convention adjourn until 3 P. M., to give the committee time to prepare their report.

The motion was adopted and the convention adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Reassembled at 5 P. M.

Mr. Layng, chairman, submitted the following report:

WINTER SCHEDULE—EASTWARD AND NORTHWARD.

Via N. O., J. & G. N. R. R.

Lv. New Orleans.. 7:30 a. m.		4:30 p. m.
Ar. Humboldt... 8:20 a. m.		5:30 p. m.

Via N. O., M. & T. R. R.

Lv. New Orleans		11:00 a. m.
Lv. Mobile		6:00 p. m.
Ar. Humboldt... 8:20 a. m.		5:30 p. m.
Ar. Col'bus, Ky. 12:00 noon.		9:30 p. m.

To Louisville via Memphis & Louisville Line.

Lv. Memphis... 4:30 a. m.		1:30 p. m.
Lv. Humboldt.... 8:45 a. m.		6:00 p. m.
Ar. Louisville... 10:45 p. m.		8:00 a. m.

To Louisville via Louisville and Nashville R. R.

Lv. Nashville... 2:30 p. m.		5:30 a. m.
Ar. Louisville ... 10:45 p. m.		2:20 p. m.

To St. Louis via Iron Mountain R. R.

Lv. Belmont.... 12:30 p. m.		10:30 p. m.
Ar. St. Louis .... 10:30 p. m.		7:10 a. m.

To St. Louis via Illinois Central R. R.

Lv. Cairo .... 2:45 p. m.		12:15 a. m.
Ar. St. Louis ..... 10:10 p. m.		7:30 a. m.

From St. Louis.

Lv. St. Louis .... 5:15 p. m.			7:45 a. m.
Ar. Indianapolis. 3:00 a. m.			6:10 p. m.
Lv. Indianapolis. 3:30 a. m.	10:25 a. m.		6:45 p. m.
Ar. Columbus. O. 11:00 a. m.	6:25 p. m.		2:35 a. m.

From Louisville via J., M. & I. R. R.

Lv. Louisville... 11:00 p. m.	8:30 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Ar. Indianapolis. 3:05 a. m.	1:00 p. m.	7:40 p. m.
Ar. Columbus, O. 11:00 a. m.		2:35 a. m.

From Louisville via Cincinnati.

Lv. Louisville... 11:00 p. m.	8:35 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Ar. Cincinnati ... 6:00 a. m.	12:45 p. m.	8:45 p. m.
Lv. Cincinnati... 7:00 a. m.	2:00 p. m.	9:45 p. m.
Ar. Columbus, O.. 11:00 a. m.	6:25 p. m.	2:35 a. m.

WESTWARD AND SOUTHWARD.

To Louisville via Cincinnati.

Lv. Columbus, O. 10:05 a. m.	5:50 p. m.	1:00 a. m.
Ar. Cincinnati... 2:45 p. m.	10:00 p. m.	7:00 a. m.
Lv. Cincinnati... 3:25 p. m.	11:00 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Ar. Louisville.... 7:25 p. m.	5:30 a. m.	12:30 p. m.

To Louisville via J., M. & I. R. R.

Lv. Columbus, O. 10:05 a. m.	5:50 p. m.	1:00 a. m.
Ar. Indianapolis. 6:20 p. m.	2:50 a. m.	8:45 a. m.
Lv. Indianapolis. 6:30 p. m.	3:30 a. m.	8:50 a. m.
Ar. Louisville.... 11:00 p. m.	7:35 a. m.	12:45 p. m.

To St. Louis.

Lv. Columbus, O. 10:05 a. m.	5:50 p. m.	1:00 a. m.
Ar. Indianapolis. 6:20 p. m.	2:50 a. m.	8:45 a. m.
Lv. Indianapolis. 8:00 p. m.	3:15 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Ar. St. Louis...... 6:45 a. m.	1:15 p. m.	7:00 p. m.

From St. Louis via Illinois Central R. R.

Lv. St. Louis..... 8:50 p. m.		7:30 a. m.
Ar. Cairo........ 3:50 a. m.		3:50 p. m.

From St. Louis via Iron Mountain R. R.

Lv. St. Louis..... 8:20 p. m.		7:40 a. m.
Ar. Belmont........ 5:50 a. m.		5:25 p. m.

From Louisville via Louisville and Nashville R. R.

Lv. Louisville	8:00 a. m.	11:45 p. m.
Ar. Nashville	4:30 p. m.	8:00 a. m.

From Louisville via Memphis and Louisville Line.

Lv. Louisville.... 7:30 p. m.		8:00 a. m.
Ar. Humboldt.... 10:15 a. m.		10:15 p. m.
Ar. Memphis.... 3:00 p. m.		2:30 a. m.

To New Orleans via Mobile.

Lv. Columbus, Ky. 6:40 a. m.		6:30 p. m.
Lv. Humboldt...... 10:30 a. m.		10:30 p. m.
Ar. Mobile .... 10:00 a. m.		
Ar. New Orleans.. 4:30 p. m.		

To New Orleans via N. O., J. and G. N. R. R.

Lv. Humboldt... 10:30 a. m.		10:30 p. m.
Ar. New Orleans.. 11:30 a. m.		11:30 p. m.

Time between Indianapolis, Columbus, Ohio, Cincinnati and all cities east and north thereof, will be arranged at meetings to be held at Indianapolis October 31st, and at New York November 2d, and will be published as soon as the figures are received.

It was moved by Mr. Curtis that the report be accepted, and that the time-table agreed upon take effect November 13, 1871. Adopted.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

A meeting of the officers of roads centering at Indianapolis has been called for Tuesday, October 31, 1871, at 5:30 P. M., at the Bates House, in that city.

Griffin & Hoffman's Advertising Agency.

Specialties are the order of the day, and good men who push good specialties are always successful. This is eminently applicable to the advertising agency of Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, the growth and expansion of which has been almost without a parallel in the history of Baltimore trade and commerce.

The above mention of one of the most vigorous and thrifty advertising agencies in the country we copy from a late issue of the Baltimore American. As we have recently had numerous inquiries from newspaper proprietors in the West as to the standing and responsibility of Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, we will say that during the past two or three years our transactions with them have amounted to many thousands of dollars, and we have always found them prompt, responsible and efficient. The only objection we have found to them is, that they sometimes try to get advertising done for their customers at lower figures than we can afford in the COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Mysterious Lunatic.

On Thursday morning, while Officers Leeshoft and Stratton were guarding eleven prisoners from First-street station to the City Court, and passing down Jefferson street, between Second and Third, a man stepped out in front of the squad, and, after casting his eye over the crowd, fixed his gaze as if upon some object in the distance, and stood stock still. The officers motioned to him, and ordered him to one side. Still he remained in his fixed attitude until reached by the head of the column, when he turned and fell into the ranks. Officer Stratton caught hold of him and conducted him with the prisoners to the City Court. During the progress of the court, this strange character was found to be a lunatic, and the name given by him was Geo. Fourwine. He was immediately sent to the hospital, but as he will not speak a word it has been impossible to learn from whence he came or what he is, the name given being all that can be elicited from him.

A Negro Case in the U. S. Court.

The Glasgow Times of the 26th makes the following charge against the Federal Court now in session here:

"Of all the institutions set on foot by the 'best government the world ever saw,' to secure the negroes their rights, the U. S. Court is the loveliest—for the negro. At the last term of the Barren Circuit Court, a negro was indicted for grand larceny. When the case was called he prayed for a change of venue, and the case was transferred to the U. S. Court, at Louisville. The court was in session there last week, and the witnesses were present, but the case was dismissed without the examination of a single witness—at least one of them told us so. As he has never been tried, can't the court here give that negro justice?"

We know nothing about the case referred to, but we suppose there is another side to the case. There ought to be.

Races at Greenland Course.

The races at the Greenland course, announced for to-day, have been postponed, on account of the heavy track, until next Saturday, on which occasion there will be a running race of four entries, mile and repeat, and a pacing match, best three in five, also, with four to start.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

DR. D. T. SMITH, of the West End, has just purchased a fine buggy.

KATE ROGERS, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was confined in First-street station-house last night.

THE promenade and ball given by Golden Gate Social Club at the Central Rink last night, was a splendid success.

GEORGE BROWN, Sam. Tarleton, and Charlie Dorsey composed a gay fishing and hunting party that left the city yesterday for White river.

A TELEGRAPH office was placed in the Bourbon House yesterday. Mr. Taylor Oliver is the operator, and will do the agreeable to the Eastenders.

YOUNG MR. TIMBERLAKE, who was shot by Fore in Shelbyville recently, and reported killed, is staying with his brother in Anchorage, and has sufficiently recovered to walk about.

"BOYS," says the principal of one of our schools, "are like water, which, when dammed up in one direction, will run out in another." He has evidently had some mischievous little fellows around him.

AN extra train will leave Shelbyville at 6 o'clock this evening to bring down a load of Shelbyvillians who desire to attend Thomas' grand concert. The train will return at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

DR. JAMES MCCARTHY, of this city, a short time since extracted a stone nearly as large as a guinea egg from the bladder of a little son, three years old, of Mr. McDowell, of New Albany. The little fellow is doing very well.

THE old iron lion that for so many years occupied a place at the door of the store of J. S. Lithgow & Co., northwest corner of Third and Main streets, has been removed to their new store, on Main street, between Second and Third.

JAS. MALONEY, Sarah Richardson and Wilson Boyd made up a trio of drunk and disorderlies that were locked up in Clay-street station-house last night, and a poor old man, with only thirty-five cents in his purse, was furnished lodging at the same place.

GEORGE WOHRENDORF, the German who took an overdose of morphine at the drug store of J. Bender, corner of Jefferson and Wenzel streets, on Thursday night, died about 11 o'clock the same night. A coroner's jury was immediately summoned, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

YESTERDAY, a little after noon, a pair of mules attached to a cart ran away on Green street, tearing down the street, from between Fourth and Fifth nearly to Second, at a furious rate. Everybody on the line of their stampede gave them a wide berth, and fortunately no one was hurt. A wheel of the flying cart became locked in a wheel of a hack near Second street; the cart was overturned; one of the mules was thrown in the mud of the street—and the race was ended.

THE alarm of fire from box 52, at 9:15 last night, was occasioned by a fire brand being placed in a manger in the stable of Dr. Garvin, on Congress alley, between Eighth and Ninth streets. It was put out without the aid of the engines. Going to the fire the No. 2 and No. 5 fire engines got abreast on the Nicolson pavement on Jefferson, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and an exciting race ensued; but a passing omnibus obstructed the course of No. 5 at the intersection of Eighth street, and the race ended at that point.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera House.

This afternoon and evening Enoch Arden will probably be greeted with full houses, as to-night will be the last opportunity to see the play. Considering the attractions that have been displayed elsewhere, the large audiences that have nightly filled the Opera House are somewhat remarkable, and it must be very gratifying to Mr. Adams and his associates to have received so signal an endorsement from the play-going public.

Theodore Thomas.

The second of the Thomas Concerts was even more brilliant than the first. Weisiger Hall was packed in every part; and a better dressed and showyer audience—embracing a larger number of thoroughly pretty women—could hardly be conceived. Everybody and everybody's sweetheart were there, and likewise the wives and mothers of the community; and all, we suppose, because it was Friday night, for the programme was of the most classic sort. We take it that Mr. Thomas arranged it upon the idea that, it being Friday night, he would get the fashionable cattle anyhow, and so resolved to give the musical elite their belly full of Beethoven, Wagner and Mendelssohn. He was right enough in this, albeit at the expense of popularity; and the result was satisfactory even to *bon ton*. For it must be understood that our riffraff of the second heavens like to be considered artistic, and though they may not have two ideas above a land terrapin, as far as classic music is concerned, they will go as wild as the wildest over Wagner and his "music of the future." This, however, is not to the purpose. We were about to say that the concert was a success commercially, aristocratically and artistically; yielding profit to the management, pleasure to the musical and a grand occasion to the swells of every sex and condition.

The concert began with Beethoven's symphony (No. 5, C minor), and ended with the Kaiser March, which may be described as a splendid transcription and elaboration of Luther's Hymn in Herr Wagner's best vein, and not a march at all. Saltarello, marked on the bills as new, and credited to Gounod, and some running fantasies on a number of Hungarian airs, with piano and orchestra, were the only things that approached the popular, and they were a little over the average. The Midsummer Night's Dream overture was rendered with great beauty and delicacy. But so much may be said of all the interpretations of this superb orchestra.

Miss Maria Krebs showed to better advantage in the selections from Chopin and Weber which she played in the second part. She plays with real brilliancy, but, like most pianists in whom the brilliant has been highly cultivated, somewhat of tenderness is sacrificed in her playing. She followed Chopin in all of the curious and out-of-the-way nooks with skill, but not with feeling. Her rendering of a tarrantelle movement from Weber was the better performance of the two. Miss Krebs, however, is still a very young pianist, and has a bright promise before her.

The hit of the evening was made by Mr. Listeman, violinist, who played an exquisite thing out of Paganini, reminding one of Vieuxtemps in Vieuxtemps' earlier and better method.

The following is the programme for this evening:

PART FIRST.

Overture—Sakuntala, op. 13............Goldmark.
Adagio—"Prometheus," op. 43..........Beethoven.
With Violoncello, Harp, Clarionet, Flute and Bassoon Obligato.
Messrs. J. Diem, L. Rocco, F. Wendelschaffer, E. Weiner and P. Eltz.
Concerto (E flat—op. 32)......................Weber.
Allegro Maestoso—Adagio—Rondo.
Miss Marie Krebs and Orchestra.
Adagietto, Scherzo, March. } Suite, op. 101..................Raff.

PART SECOND.

Overture—"William Tell"..................Rossini.
Danse des Fees—Solo for Harp....Parish Alvars.
Signor Luigi Rocco and Orchestra.
Waltz—Thousand and One Night..........Strauss.
Fantasie—"Lucia"..............................Liszt.
Miss Marie Krebs.
Hungarian March..........................Schubert.

The opening overture above alluded to is a musical illustration of an episode in the celebrated work, Kalidasas' "Sakuntala." Sakuntala, daughter of a nymph, is brought up by the chief of the priesthood, as his step-daughter, in a forest which conceals the place devoted to penitents. The great King Dusclyanta, while hunting, meets Sakuntala, and soon falls in love with her. A charming love scene follows, which ends with the union of both. The king presents to Sakuntala, who is to follow him later to his residence, a ring, which should serve him as a token of recognition of her being his wife. A mighty priest, whom Sakuntala offended by not showing him all the regard due to his position, takes revenge by depriving the king of his memory. Sakuntala, who was led to the king as his wife, but meanwhile had lost the ring while bathing in a sacred river, is not recognized by him and banished. Her companions refuse her the return to her homestead, on the ground that she is the wife of a foreign prince, and leave her to her despair. In this state of mind, her mother, the Nymph, takes pity upon her and gives her a home. The ring is, meanwhile, found, and returned to the king, who, when seeing it, at once remembers Sakuntala. From this time he is the victim of the deepest repentance, sorrow, and longing for his beloved wife. While going to battle against evil demons, whom he conquers, he meets Sakuntala, and eternal bliss of the lovers is the crowning end of this episode.

Louisville Academy of Music.

With the growing taste for musical education a want has begun to be felt in this city which we are happy to say is about to be filled. We have among us some of the finest musicians in the country, thorough in both the theory and practice of music, and many of them peculiarly qualified to impart to others the charm which patient and intelligent study has gained for them. Of these, a number who stand in the first rank have organized a Conservatory, or Academy of Music, which will open on Monday next, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets. The following is a list of the professors:

Ludwig Hast, Director, from the Conservatory of Munich—Theory, composition and Piano.
George Zoeller, from Conservatory of Music, Wurtzburg—Piano and organ.
Ernst Zoeller, from the Conservatory of Leipsic—Piano.
Miss Ella Faber, from the Conservatory of Savannah—Culture of the voice.
H. G. S. Whipple—Elements of vocal music and part singing.
Julian Munoz—Vocal music, Italian and French.
J. C. Meininger—Accompanist, piano, and voice.
G. H. Anderson—Violin and other stringed instruments.
Albert Janeck—Flute, guitar, &c.

These names would give character to any musical institution, and will insure the attendance of as many pupils as can be accommodated. Applications can be made at the residence of L. Hast, No. 273 Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, and at the music stores.

THE LAST MURDER.

Inquest on the Body of the Murdered Man—Reports as to the Cause of the Crime.

The Woman in the Case.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Coroner Weber impaneled a jury and held an inquest on the body of J. F. Williams, the soldier who was shot on Thursday evening, by Timothy J. Daly, a comrade. Seven witnesses were examined, whose testimony confirmed the account given in the COURIER-JOURNAL so far as the killing was concerned, which was, of course, the only subject of inquiry.

Dr. S. H. Horn testified that he had been called to examine the wound, and found the large artery in the temple cut by the ball, the upper jaw broken and the lower jaw also broken into four pieces. The ball had passed out of the jaw and through the left shoulder, coming out under the left. The man had bled to death in two minutes, having expired before Dr. Horn reached the spot. The muzzle of the gun was so close to Williams' face when the shot was fired that the cheek was disfigured with burning powder.

Eugene Hyatt was standing near the center of the quarters, about four o'clock in the afternoon, when he heard a gun fired behind him, and, wheeling around, saw Daly in the act of throwing the gun forward on Williams, who was falling. Williams and the gun fell to the ground together. Witness was some twelve or fifteen feet from the parties when the shooting occurred. The moment he saw what had happened he sprang forward to the spot. Williams gave no sign of life, after being shot, except a slight movement of the eye. Witness arrested Daly, when the latter remarked that he "was satisfied to hang; he had fulfilled his oath."

Thomas D. Godman was standing at the upper end of the quarters, opposite to where the shooting occurred. He happened to look in that direction and saw Daly just in the act of firing. In fact the shot was made at the instant that witness caught sight of the parties. Daly threw the gun forward on Williams, who fell backward, the blood gushing from him. Witness ran to the spot, but Williams was dead when he reached him.

Wm. Turkey was sitting on his bunk near by at the time of the murder. He heard the shot and the exclamation, "Daly, you s— of a b—h!" and instantly looking up saw Daly holding the gun in a position to fire; saw him throw the gun forward; saw Sergeant Hyatt arrest him, and heard him say that he "was satisfied; he had fulfilled his oath." Witness saw the bullet picked up from the floor by a little boy.

John D. Clark said that a short time before the murder Daly came and sat on his bunk. Daly was crying, and said that women and whisky had been his ruin. John Clark told him to go away, when Daly rose and went away from the bunk, and in a few moments he saw Daly point the gun at Williams and fire. [The rest of the witness' testimony was similar to that of the other witnesses.]

Joseph Naser saw the gun in Daly's hand at the moment of firing.

James F. Ormsby was at Daly's bunk, and Daly asked him for a smoke; then took down his gun from the rack, saying that he wanted to clean it. Williams came across to borrow a blacking brush, and commenced blacking his shoes, when witness heard a shot, and Daly's remark [previously quoted.] The rest of his testimony was corroborative of the other witnesses].

The gun with which the bloody deed was committed was produced. It was a breech-loading Springfield rifle of the latest pattern, 50-100ths calibre, and probably the best arm of the kind in the service. The ball was also exhibited. It weighs about 70 grains, and was flattened as if it had been shot against a piece of iron.

The coroner's jury rendered the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find that J. F. Williams came to his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by T. J. Daly with a Springfield rifle."

Daly was arraigned in the City Court yesterday morning, and his case continued till Tuesday next.

Previous to his enlistment Daly worked in the Kentucky Lead Works in this city. Williams is said to have belonged to Richmond, Va.

The reputations of the prisoner and his victim are by no means the best in their command. They were not generally liked by their comrades. The reports attributing the cause of the difficulty to Williams' connection with Daly's wife, or former wife, are believed by some and doubted by others. The story of the latter's domestic trouble is true. He was married three years ago, and his wife has been separated from him for the greater part of that time. She avers that she could not live with him on account of his ill-treatment of her, and says that she separated from him a long time before she met Williams. We believe she claims that she got a divorce from Daly and was then married to Williams. The woman with whom they have been boarding for some time states that they lived very quietly and peaceably together, Mrs. Daly or Mrs. Williams, whichever she may be, tells a story of Daly having met her since her connection with Williams and told her that he had re enlisted for the purpose of killing Williams whenever a good opportunity should offer, and that he would then kill her and be ready to die himself. But, upon her threatening to expose his intentions and have him arrested, he begged her to say nothing and promised not to harm Williams in any way. The woman seemed to be greatly distressed by the death of the murdered man, who, whether her story of a second marriage is true or not, had been in the habit of speaking of her as his wife.

We give only the plain facts of the case as far as could be ascertained, and carefully avoid expressing any opinion as to the cause of the trouble, in order not to prejudice the case in the slightest, as there are two stories in regard to this point, the common report attributing it to domestic trouble, and the prisoner's own version, given yesterday, charging it to the quarrelsomeness of the murdered man. But we will say this much, that we have no doubt the investigation of the affair will develop a phase of human character which will be as interesting a study as any in the annals of crime.

Workingmen's Institute in Jeffersonville.

A large number of citizens of Jeffersonville met, at the Mayor's office in that city, last evening, for the purpose of taking some steps to reorganize their Workingmen's Institute. Mr. A. Lee was called to the chair, and O. O. Stealey appointed secretary. Mr. Lee stated the object of the meeting, viz.: for the establishment of a Workingmen's Institute and a library.

On motion of Mr. Ewing, a committee of five was appointed to secure a suitable room for a permanent organization. Messrs. Ewing, Stuart, Burlingame, Saulsberry and Plumadore were appointed as the committee.

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Lee, Stealey and Stuart, were appointed to see the old members of the Institute and get them to attend the next meeting.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Howard, Lee and Stuart, urging interest in the cause.

It was moved that a meeting be held next Friday night. Carried.

It was learned at this meeting that there are over seven thousand books lying idle in Jeffersonville. It is evident from the spirit that animated the meeting that the people of the city would soon have their libraries in use, and a good reading-room established.

After some minor discussion, the meeting adjourned to meet on next Friday night at a place to be designated by the committee.

Kuklux in Indiana.

We learn on what we regard as good authority that Harrison county, Indiana, has a band of regulators numbering about sixty determined men, who have usurped to themselves the prerogative of dispensing summary justice, or, just as likely, injustice, to offenders or supposed offenders against the statutes of Indiana. The organization of the band has been called into existence by numerous petty thefts which have from time to time been committed upon good, law-abiding citizens in that county.

The members have their grips and signs. One sign is certainly very easily understood by a mind of even less than ordinary discernment. When they are satisfied of the rascality of an individual they drop a bundle of switches at his door, which is a signal that the party must depart the neighborhood or take the consequences.

On last Saturday night they whipped three individuals who, they were well satisfied, had been guilty of a number of thefts recently committed. The whipping took place at Sharp's Mills, on Blue river, and such an unmerciful threshing no three men have lately received in Harrison county.

Lest our readers should begin to look for a Presidential proclamation ordering this band to disperse and proclaiming martial law, we hasten to remind them that that organization is in Indiana.

Had his Arm Amputated.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the operation of amputation was performed on the arm of Anton Coster, the old gentleman who was mysteriously shot while upon the road near Knapp's Garden, on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Coster is sixty-seven years old, and it is doubtful whether, at this advanced age, he can ever recover. As yet no clue has been found as to the perpetrator of the deed, and the supposition given yesterday, that it was done by a stray shot, is the only explanation ventured in the matter.

The Critic.

The eleventh number of The Critic appears today with the great French romance of "Onesta," translated by Mr. Ben Casseday expressly for our lively and enterprising contemporary. The name of the translator is all that is necessary in this community, where his taste and ability in the higher walks of literature are so well known, to guarantee a work of superior excellence, and to assure the readers of The Critic that a rare treat is in store for them.

Coal Coming.

There were fifteen cars (3,375 bushels) of coal arrived at the Nashville depot, yesterday, from the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad. It is expected after the 15th proximo to run a full train of coal cars daily into Louisville.

DR. HUNTER

—ON—

OZŒNA.

Ozœna is the professional or technical name given to an advanced form of catarrh in which the ulceration has eaten through the membrane lining of the nose to the cartilages and bone. Any case of catarrh may end in Ozœna, but it most commonly occurs on those who are naturally scrofulous. The discharge takes place through the nostrils or through the throat, and is generally of a YELLOW or GREENISH YELLOW color, frequently tinged with blood, and almost always attended by an offensive smell. In the language of Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, "THIS DISEASE IS ONE OF THE MOST OBSTINATE AND DISAGREEABLE WHICH THE PHYSICIAN HAS TO ENCOUNTER. IN BAD CASES THE BREATH OF THE PATIENT BECOMES SO REVOLTING AS ALMOST TO ISOLATE HIM FROM SOCIETY, AND TO RENDER HIM AN OBJECT OF DISGUST, EVEN TO HIMSELF."

In some instances pieces of bone become separated and slough off, leaving deep, unhealthy ulcers, which secrete a bloody matter, and are extremely difficult to heal.

After ozœna has continued for some time the SENSE OF SMELL usually becomes impaired, and often lost.

DEAFNESS is one of its most common consequences, and results from its extension through the Eustachian tubes to the internal ear.

PAINS IN THE HEAD and over the frontal sinuses, impaired memory, and even insanity frequently spring from its extension to the brain.

The greatest danger, however, because the most common, is that it will extend downward and affect the lungs. In most cases of pulmonary disease catarrh is present in some degree, and in many instances it causes a large share of the patient's discomfort.

Besides these great consequences, all of which are liable to spring from scrofulous catarrh or ozœna there are others which, if less dangerous, are sufficiently unpleasant. It occasions great unhappiness to thousands of both sexes by isolating them and preventing their settlement in life. An offensive running from the nose with foul breath are about as great a calamity as can befall young people.

The treatment of this disease requires much care and perseverance to conduct it to a successful issue. The remedies must be carefully adapted to the stage of the disease in each case, and applied directly to the parts affected. The showering catarrh syringe and inhaler, introduced by us years since, the nasal douche, the atomizer, and frequent pencilings of the ulcers in the nose, must all be called into requisition. Blowing a little "SALT AND WATER" up the nose and dosing the stomach, which is about all that is done for this disease by general physicians, never yet cured a case. The "CATARRH REMEDIES" and "SPECIFICS" which flood the country are quackish devices, which are not only ineffectual, but almost always injurious. The disease is bad enough without making it worse. The physician who would treat scrofulous catarrh successfully must give almost daily attention to each case, and must vary his washes and applications according to the stage and progress of the disease.

Unfortunately both physicians and patients are too apt to treat this disease with neglect until it has produced consequences which no skill can entirely remedy. By attention and proper management there are few cases which cannot be restored, but the mistake which people make is in supposing that, when they have tried salt and water and a few bottles of patent trash, they have done all that can be done to cure them of the most inveterate disease to which the body is liable. The sooner they get rid of such ideas the better.

K. B. HUNTER, M. D., 166 Fourth st.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 27, 1871.

NOTE.—Drs. R. and K. B. Hunter devote their entire attention to the treatment of diseases of the throat, lungs and heart, and can be consulted at their office, 166 Fourth street, daily, from 9 to 4 (Sundays 9 to 1). Having reopened this office as a permanency (after many years' absence), we shall be pleased to have such of our former friends as still reside here to call upon us.

CITY FEATURES.

Cavalry Horses Wanted.

Inspection every day at 10 o'clock, on Third street, beyond the Barracks. Price paid, $135.

Free Lunch.

Opossum Lunch, with Kentucky-grown yams, at Southern Stock-yard Saloon, Saturday night, at 8 o'clock; on Sunday, from 5 to 7 P. M. Come and see us. Gus. W. Orton.

Universal Exposition.

Elegant Writing Desks, Work-boxes, Table-knives and Forks, Toy Tool-chests, Toy Tea-sets, Wax and China Dolls, opened new yesterday.

Mexican Fluid Extract Buchu,

the greatest diuretic of the age. Eight days' medicine for 75c per bottle, placing the valuable mixture within the reach of the patient, no matter how poor. Ask your druggist. Take no other. Prepared by Holmes & Co., New York.

Universal Exposition.

The cheapest Hose in the city. A larger stock on hand than ever before.

Bronchitis.

The usual symptoms of this disease are cough, soreness of the lungs or throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, a spitting of phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin lining the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels which run through every part of the lungs. Jayne's Expectorant immediately suppresses the cough, pain, inflammation, fever, and difficulty of breathing; produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure. Sold by all druggists.

Universal Exposition.

The best Kid Gloves in the market, $1 25.

Read the Certificate of a Prominent Citizen of Forrest City, Arkansas.

FORREST CITY, ARK.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I used your Chill Tonic with success, after various other remedies failing. I had been chilling for fourteen months regularly, never missing more than six weeks at a time.

I used quinine and other chill medicines, but obtained no satisfactory result until I tried your Wintersmith's Tonic. It has made a permanent cure.

W. W. CASTEEL.

FEBRUARY 27th, 1871.

☞ For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark" (Calisaya Bark and Iron), made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Library Gift Concert, Oct. 31st.

Single tickets $10, eleven for $100, at W. Scott Glore's, corner Third and Jefferson.

☞ Read the testimonial from McDonald & Co., one of the largest tobacco manufacturing companies in the city:

ECLIPSE TOBACCO WORKS,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 6, 1871.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—Some time since we procured a bottle of your "Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure," which was given by us to a young man in our employ who had been recently, for six months or so, at Bayou Sara, La. There he contracted chills and fever, and after his arrival here, while working in our factory, could only make wages part of his time, being sick the balance with chills and fever. He was so reduced that he could hardly walk from the factory to his house. He commenced taking your Tonic Sirup and in two or three days, to our surprise, we found him in the factory and at work, quite recovered. While with us since he has made full wages, and says that your remedy has accomplished for him what all the doctors between Bayou Sara, La., and Louisville, Ky., had failed to effect during the six weeks that it had taken him to come from there to Louisville. If any more of our operatives become afflicted with chills and fever, we shall most certainly use your valuable chill remedy.

Very respectfully yours,
McDONALD & CO.

A Word of Advice.

Mothers know the importance attached to the care of teething children. Read the advertisement of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup in another column.

A Commercial War.

A colored man brought some hides to town yesterday afternoon, and carried them to the grocery store of Mr. L. Fox, on Market street, between Brook and Floyd, and offered them for sale. A bargain was about to be effected, when Mr. Will Metherly, a neighboring grocer, came up and put in a bid. Mr. Fox was displeased at this, and so expressed himself in terms that displeased Mr. Metherly, when that gentleman pulled off his coat and placed himself in a hostile attitude. Mr. Fox promptly accepted the gage of battle, and assuming a belligerent position, the two commenced making warlike movements, both aggressive and defensive. At this juncture Mrs. F. and Mrs. M. appeared upon the ground, and, promptly follow ing the example of their lords, commenced a "mill" of their own, as a sort of side-show to the main battle. Many feints and flanking movements and angry looks and threatening gestures followed, in which all parties bore about an equal share, but before any decisive blows were given the aspect of the scene was suddenly changed. A sober, second thought, which never fails to remind one of that comfortable old proverb, that "discretion is the better part of valor," came to the tender, better halves of the two commercial pugilists, and, in a twinkling, they were at the backs of their lords and protectors drawing them off from the battlefield, which soon was cleared of its hostile forces, leaving the negro alone in his glory, and, like the disputants, still in the possession of his hides.

Louisville Industrial Exposition.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

We are glad to learn that the Committee on the Industrial Exposition are making good progress since the last general meeting, on the 13th inst. They will, in a few days, have a sketch of the contemplated buildings, with several proposals for grounds on which to locate the same. So that the citizens of Louisville will probably soon be called upon by the incorporators and others appointed to solicit stock. The papers of incorporation have been signed and left with the clerk for record, and as the time is limited to the second Tuesday in next month for organization and the election of directors, it is hoped that everybody will take a lively interest in the matter.

It is desired that every business firm and citizen shall be interested in this important move for Louisville. The stock will be good, and, as a general benefit will be realized by all classes, it is expected that all classes will subscribe. The shares are only $25 each, giving our mechanics, as well as manufacturers, a chance. We must not leave this matter to a few enterprising ones to reap all the benefit by drawing 25, 50, and probably 100 per cent. per annum dividends on their stock.

This enterprise promises to pay the stockholder a large income for his investment. Therefore let all be stockholders to the extent of their ability, and it will be a success and do our city and its business more good than the most sanguine of us expect. So let us all be ready when the committees come, to take all the stock. We feel able, and we will make the enterprise a complete and profitable success.

THE COURTS.

Louisville City Court.

[*Hon. J. Hop. Price, Judge.*]

FRIDAY, Oct. 27, 1871.—Drunkenness—Oliver Clark, fined $5; Charity Ray and Maggie Washington, fined $10; Charles Isaacs, Dan Madden, Peter Kennedy and Pat Burke, discharged.

Geo. Moses, assault on M. Gallagher; fined $10. T. M. Kelly and C. McCarty, assault on Mrs. Beal; fined $5 each. Joe Cawfield, assaulting J. T. Kent; fined $500. Fred Decker, assaulting O. Dozier; dismissed. Mike McNally, for assault; continued.

H. Coleman, carrying concealed weapons; held in $100 for three months.

J. Reid and Lizzie West, peace warrant; discharged.

F. Ludwig, stealing 40c; fined $10.

T. J. Daly, murder of G. F. Williams; continued until Tuesday.

Susan, Bettie and Mary Barr, stealing $16 from F. McCord; continued.

Geo. Trabue, disorderly; dismissed.

Jefferson County Court.

[*Hon. W. B. Hoke, Judge.*]

FRIDAY, Oct. 27.—Beargrass Transportation Company vs. Caldwell et al. This cause is still in progress, and may continue through several days yet.

Jefferson Court Common Pleas.

[*Hon. H. J. Stites, Judge.*]

FRIDAY, Oct. 27.—Sam G. Caball vs. John Joyes; judgment by consent for $18 and costs of suit.

Ursuline Society vs. Maggie Butell et al.; discontinued.

Central Savings Bank vs. Chas. B. Cotton; dismissed without prejudice.

B. F. Simms vs. Silas F. Miller; not fully heard; continued until Tuesday.

John Schaefer, adm'r, vs. John Mitchell; jury trial; verdict for defendant.

C. S. Clark, adm'r, vs. Fred P. Wolcott; jury; verdict for plaintiff for $375.

Henry Gilbert, curator, &c., vs. Phil. Husser and wife; consent judgment for plaintiff for $300, and $200 with certain credits.

Louisville Chancery Court.

[*Hon. James Harlan, Chancellor pro tem.*]

FRIDAY, Oct. 27.—This is the first day on which any submitted cases have been returned into this court since last July. The Chancellor pro tem. finds an accumulation of this kind of business since last May. One noticeable feature in the returns of to-day is the large number of divorce cases.

Amanda Wayman vs. M. D. Wayman; decree of divorce for plaintiff.

Rosa L. Smith vs. A. B. Smith; decree of divorce for plaintiff.

Amanda Hennesy vs. Richard Hennesy; decree of divorce for plaintiff.

Wilhelmina Snyder vs. Geo. Snyder; decree of divorce for plaintiff.

Annie Voss vs. Taylor Voss; decree of divorce for plaintiff.

Martha Shefterling vs. Bernard Shefterling; decree of divorce for plaintiff.

May W. Tirplett vs. J. Emory Triplett; decree of divorce for plaintiff and custody of children.

Maria S Roe vs. Chas. C. Roe; decree of divorce for plaintiff and custody of children.

Josephine Hardin vs. Newell Hardin; decree of divorce for plaintiff and custody of children.

Mary M. Beard vs. James Beard; decree of divorce for plaintiff.

Anna Mary Wolf vs. Fred Wolf; decree of divorce for plaintiff and restoration of maiden name.

Mary E. Elliott vs. David R. Elliott; decree of divorce for plaintiff and custody of child.

Fred Klotter vs. Robards' Adm'r; response held insufficient.

Alexander & Hatcher vs. Mary K. Thiermann; demurrer overruled.

J. H. Hornsby vs. Preston Means; decree for debt, foreclosure and sale.

Val. Holcopp et al vs. Geo. H. Freking et al; exceptions to report of partition sustained, and order of sale for division.

Wm. Inman's ex'r vs. James Bell; decree for debt, foreclosure and sale.

Louis Rehm vs. John C. Place et al; rule against plaintiff to repay amounts heretofore withdrawn.

W. B. Caldwell vs. J. B. Robinson et al; decree for debt, foreclosure and sale.

McElfatrick & Wood vs. Geo. Brobston et al; judgment that C. U. Shreve entitled to the money garnisheed.

Isham Henderson vs. A. Snyder; decree for $212, foreclosure and sale of lease.

Frances A. Summers vs. Virginia E. Summers et al.; decree of sale of town lots for division among heirs.

J. W. Barr vs. Frances Bosser; judgment for debt and sale of improvements.

Isham Henderson vs. A. Ornduff; decree for $ 12, and sale of lease.

T. P. Satterwhite vs. W. Koehler; decree for $358 50, $307 40 and $1,589 33, foreclosure of mortgage and lien and sale of lease.

St. Stephens' Benevolent Grave-yard Society vs. John A. Kircher et al.; decree for $109 80, foreclosure and sale.

Matthew Fletcher and wife; on petition, decree for wife to act as a *feme sole*.

Christian Bremer and wife; same decree as above.

G. W. Norton & Co. vs. S. F. Chipley; decree for $3,468 25, foreclosure and sale subject to lien of $1,600.

Jefferson Moders vs. J. F. Lawrence; decree and foreclosure.

John Keleham vs. Procasler et al.; decree for $2,000, foreclosure and sale.

Frank Kaiser vs. Ellen Kaiser; decree of divorce for plaintiff.

Dennis Lincoln vs. James Jeans et al.; decree of correction of error.

Mary A. Hughes et al. vs. Caleb B. Townley et al.; decree of sale for division, under section 543 of the code of practice.

United States Courts.

[*Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge.*]

CIRCUIT COURT.

FRIDAY, Oct. 27, 1871.—United States vs. Edward Haslett, James Baxter, John Dickenson, John Howard, and James Bemaugh. This is a Kuklux case. Edward Haslett was not on trial, as he has not been arrested. All the defendants are white persons, except John Howard, who is a colored person of the African race, &c. The indictment charged the defendants with having assaulted Cupper Curd, a colored person, at night, in the fall of 1870. The proof showed that the defendants, at the time stated, broke into the house of Cupper Curd, colored, and one of them, Dickenson, seized Curd by the throat while he was in bed, put a pistol to his side, told him to be quiet, and demanded of him where Dick Lilly was. On being told that Dick Lilly was not there (Dick Lilly was the son-in-law of Curd), search was made under and in the bed, and in the garret. The fact that the garret might be a place of concealment was suggested to the crowd by the negro defendant, John Howard, in the hearing of the witnesses. The defendants were not disguised, but some of them had paper on their hats. One of them was armed with a corn-knife, and with that weapon he chopped under the bed, in search of Dick Lilly. Another of the parties had a rope on his arm. Witnesses thought there was enough rope to make an ordinary clothes-line. After defendants learned that Lilly was not in the house, one of them said: "By G—d, boys, we are all lost," and went out of the door and read a paper. Witnesses did not know what the paper was read for, or what were its contents.

The first witness on the stand was Tempe Curd, wife of Cupper. On the cross-examination, on the subject of identification of those of the defendants whom she said she knew, quite an interesting scene occurred when the old lady was told to pick out the defendants from the crowd in the court-room. The defendants at the time, being mixed up in the court audience, the test was partly made by causing the crowd to stand up by three at a time. The witness' recollection didn't fail her. She identified them all. There were in the house, at the time of the attack, Cupper Curd, Tempe Curd, Dick Lilly (they didn't find Dick after all) and his wife, and the children of both families. The defendants came to the house on horseback. The tracks of the horses were recognized in the morning. The defendants were recognized in the house by the light of a large log fire.

The defense consisted of proof of the good character of the prisoners, and some effort was made to impeach the testimony of the Curds.

The defendants were represented by Col. Wm. Frown, of Nicholasville, and Messrs. Buford Twyman and George Eastin, of this city. The jury were out but a very short time and returned a verdict of guilty as to all. The defendants were then taken into custody and placed in jail to await judgment and sentence on the verdict.

United States vs. J. B. Scaggs, illicit distilling; jury and verdict of "Not guilty."

United States vs. Leopold Hartfield et al. The claim of Gen. E. H. Hobson, Internal Revenue Collector of the Fourth district, as informer, filed herein.

United States vs. Arnold Birch; plea "Guilty" entered.

BANKRUPTCY.

In re W. S. Coulter; discharge granted.

In re Preston S. Roberts, Logan county; voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed.

In re W. J. Mount & Co.; rule in favor of S. E. Jones, assignee, vs. J. A. Kellar for the delivery of property, &c., on or before Nov. 6.

CIRCUIT COURT.

United States vs. J. D. Hall, illicit distilling; defendant discharged.

Same vs. J. Calvin Smith, concealing spirits and having in possession illicit spirits; plea of "Guilty" on the first count; fined $500 and costs and *nolle pros.* as to the second count.

Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

[*Reported Expressly for the Courier-Journal by Daniel James, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.*]

CAUSES DECIDED.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 27.—Allen, &c., vs. McGrath, Shelby; affirmed.

Grooms vs. Barnes' administrator, Powell; reversed.

Webb vs. Stephens, Magoffin; affirmed.

Daniel's devisees vs. Daniel's heirs, Montgomery; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Gurley vs. Kemper, Fleming; motion to allow mandate to issue forthwith overruled.

Adams Express Company vs. City of Louisville, Jefferson;

Scudder, &c., vs. Harber, Madison; petition for rehearing overruled.

Hale vs. Riddle, Daviess; rehearing granted.

Honore vs. Hutchings, Louisville Chancery; response to petition for rehearing delivered, and petition overruled.

Janes vs. Stakes, Rockcastle;

Brown vs. Brock, &c., Laurel; continued until next term.

Gresham vs. Gresham, Rockcastle;

Butner, &c., vs. Cook, Rockcastle;

Murphy vs. Ward, Laurel;

Letton, &c., vs. Carty, Whitley; submitted on briefs.

The Measure of Damages that May be Recovered on the Bond on the Dissolution of an Injunction.

Glenn, &c., vs. Clayton's Administratrix. } From Daviess.

LINDSAY, JUDGE.

Appellee brought this suit on an injunction bond which appellants had executed under the amendment of February 15, 1866, to section 308 of the Civil Code, to stay proceedings under a judgment in her favor, the conditions of the bond being that they would pay to her such damages as she might sustain if it should be finally decided that the injunction ought not to have been granted.

When the injunction was granted an execution in favor of appellee had been levied on certain personalty and on the right of redemption in bonds of the defendant therein. The petition recites that after the levy of the execution the injunction was obtained, and afterward dissolved, and the plaintiff (instead of enforcing the levies) had another execution issued on the judgment in the first suit, which was returned no property found, and that by reason of these facts she was damaged in the full amount of her judgment.

The court below adjudged in her favor.

Held—The injunction did not discharge the levies of the execution, but remained in full force at the time of its dissolution (amendment Feb. 15, 1866, to sec. 308, Civil Code). After the dissolution of the injunction the appellee should have proceeded to enforce the levies before the right of redemption levied on expired, but instead of this she abandoned the levy and resorted to a writ of *fieri facias*.

If the bond had been given under the original section 308, Civil Code, the appellee could have proceeded at once on the dissolution of the injunction to recover the full amount of her claim, regardless of the solvency of the defendants and the damages sustained. But her right to proceed on this bond, given under the amendment, depends on the fact whether she has been damaged by the injunction (3 Litt., 6; 1 B. Mon., 28). To the extent that she was prevented from collecting her judgment, the obligors in the bond are responsible, and no further. If, by the enforcement of her levies, she could have realized any part of her debt, that far the loss was occasioned by her folly in abandoning such levies, and did not result from the injunction. If the defendants in the judgment were at the time the injunction was obtained all insolvent, and continued so until its dissolution, and the property levied on was all that could have been taken under execution, then, except in so far as she was delayed in the enforcement of these levies, and incurred expenses in the consequent litigation (which are covered by the judgment for the statutory damages), it is manifest that she could not have been actually damaged by reason of the injunction.

Judgment reversed.

Limitation of Actions Against Railroads for Injuries to Stock.

O'Bannon vs. Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R. Co. } Jeff. Com. Pleas.

PRYOR, CHIEF JUSTICE.

Appellant sued the appellee for "carelessly and negligently" with its trains running over and killing his horse worth $1,200, and the answer plead in bar of a recovery the six months' limitation under the act of February 23d, 1856, amending the charter of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, and requiring that "actions for injuries to stock and other property on said road by the company or its agents must be brought within six months after such injury." On the trial the court below adjudged for the appellee.

Held—At common law appellee was not liable for injuries committed by its trains upon stock straying upon its road unless the injuries were the result of *willful and reckless negligence* on the part of the company, or those in its employ. (2 Met., 180). Section 6, of the act of 1856, above referred to, makes the appellee liable "for all damages done to stock or other property injured or killed by its locomotives or trains of cars running on its road when the same *is done by its carelessness, or the carelessness of its agents or employes.*" The allegations of appellant's petition are sufficient to constitute a cause of action under this statute only, and the liability of the appellee, if any exists, rests altogether on its provisions. The common law is changed by it, and a less degree of negligence will make appellee responsible. The Legislature in creating the corporation, and during its existence, had the undoubted right to increase or lessen the liability of the company in regard to injuries to stock on the road. This same statute increasing the liability of the company also enacts the limitation applicable to such cases, requiring actions to be brought within six months from the injury. And the Legislature having the constitutional right to increase the liability of the company had also the right to say how long that liability should continue. The act is not in violation of section 1 of the Bill of Rights in our State constitution, for in one point of view separate and exclusive rights or privileges necessarily belong to all corporations. Nor is it in violation of that provision of the constitution requiring that no law enacted by the General Assembly shall relate to more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. It is entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company," and its only subject is that road. (2 Met. 107; 2 Met 220.) This act repeals the general statute of limitations in so far as it conflicts with it on this subject. (4 Litt., 434.)

Judgment affirmed.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera-House.

B. MACAULEY............................Manager.

SATURDAY, October 28, last performances under the management of B. Macauley, on which occasion the famous actor, EDWIN ADAMS, will appear for the last time in his great creation of ENOCH ARDEN. Matinee at 2 o'clock,

ENOCH ARDEN.

Enoch Arden..............................Edwin Adams.
Annie Leigh..........................Mrs. B. Macauley.

Evening, at 8 o'clock,

ENOCH ARDEN!

Enoch Arden..............................Edwin Adams.
Annie Leigh..........................Mrs. B. Macauley.

Opera-House.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 30, 1871.

ABBOTT PANTOMIME TROUPE!

From Fisk's Grand Opera House, New York.

THE THREE HUNCHBACKS.

☞ Box-sheet now open. oc28 dtf

GRAND BALL

WILL be given by the members of Johannes Huss Lodge, No. 8, A. P. A., at Odd Fellows' Hall, on October 31st, for the benefit of the brethren in Chicago. All friends of the order are respectfully invited to attend. Committee of Arrangements—F. Hoeger, W. Dumeyer, H. Meyer, F. Haas, F. Fisher, P. Schmidknecht. oc28 d4

WEISIGER HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS'

Unequaled Concert Organization

OF SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS,

PRONOUNCED by the entire press the largest and most perfect concert troupe which has ever undertaken a tour either in this country or in Europe. The public is respectfully informed that Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will give a series of THREE GRAND CONCERTS,

Thursday, Oct. 26th; Friday, Oct. 27th; Saturday, Oct. 28th.

The following celebrated Soloists will appear for the first time:

Miss MARIE KREBS, The Young and Brilliant Pianiste.
Mr. BERNHARD LISTEMANN, Violin.
Mr. JOSEPH DIEM, Violoncello.
Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, Cornet-a-Piston,
Signor LUIGI ROCCO, Harp, together with the Unrivaled Orchestra of over fifty performers.

Price of admission $1; reserved seats 50c extra. Reserved seats and tickets can be had at D. P. Faulds'. The grand piano used is the celebrated Steinway & Sons', wareroom at D. P. Faulds'. oc17 dtf

LECTURES.

LECTURE

BY THE

REV. J. L. SPALDING,

AT the Catholic Church, in Portland, Sunday evening, October 29th, 1871, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the church. Subject—Jesus Christ, considered as the great benefactor of the human race. Tickets, admitting two, $1. The Market-street Railroad Company will run special cars to and from the lecture. oc28 d2

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

BY C. J. MATHEWS & CO.,

No. 223 Market st., between Sixth and Seventh.

Regular and Splendid Sale of Household Furniture, also a Small Stock of Grocery Store,

AT AUCTION,

THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock. C. J. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION

BY ISAACS & CRUM.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1871, that desirable PIECE OF GROUND on the corner of Thirteenth and Maple. We have subdivided this ground into smaller lots specially to meet the wants of workingmen. Also 50x150 feet on Twelfth street, between Lexington and Delaware, with a chapel on it easily converted to a handsome cottage. Terms very easy and made known at sale. oc25&28ts

PUBLIC SALES.

Administrator's Sale.

AS administrator of John Gardner, deceased, I will sell, at public sale, on the 23d day of November, 1871, the large steam flouring and corn and saw mill, 36 miles from Louisville, on the Lebanon Branch R. R., on the Beech Fork, two miles from Boston, Nelson co., Ky. Easy terms will be given, which will be made known on the day of sale.

oc18 dts* BEN. GARDNER, Adm'r.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 o'clock A. M., except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL..............Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.; on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES..............Capt. C. J. DUFOUR.
GEN. LYTLE..................Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board, or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville.
LeCLAIRE No. 2..........BALLARD, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 28th, at 4 P. M. positively.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

FIRST BOAT OUT.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans Direct.
MARY MILLER..................PAUL, Master,
Will leave as above This Day, the 28th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

U. S. Mail and Adams Express Company Packet.
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
CAMELIA..................MILT AIKIN, Master.
This Day, 28th, at 4 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Merchants' Wharf-boat Association,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

General Steamboat Agents and Forwarding Merchants.

CHAS. M. KAIN, Sup't. HILT. G. FAIRCHILD, Cas'r.

THIS large and spacious wharfboat, having been thoroughly overhauled, caulked, and renovated, is now prepared to transact business. Special attention given to freight consigned to it for the Yazoo, Tallahatchie, and Sunflower rivers, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

oc16 d3mex3u CHAS. M. KAIN, Sup't.

CLOTH HOUSE.

VON BORRIES & BECKURTS,

Cloth House.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

Tailors' Trimmings,

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of every description, 66 Sixth street, west side, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. se18 eod3m

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Boker's Bitters! Boker's Bitters!

Nobody should be without a bottle of

"BOKER'S BITTERS,"

SINCE an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most

Efficacious Stomach Bitters,

as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, JR., Sole Agent, 80 Liberty street, New York. Postoffice Box 1,029. se12 eod3m

MERCHANT TAILOR.

C. CAMPBELL,

Merchant Tailor,

NO. 88½ Third street, between Main and Market, is receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, in all desirable styles, with Scott's Fall and Winter Fashions for sale. se3 d3m

WANTED-AGENTS.

$12 TO $24 A DAY.

AGENTS wanted in every county in the United States to sell a newly-patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MFG. CO., Cleveland, Ohio. oc8 d3m

$300 A MONTH and expenses to good canvassers. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, Chicago. se5 d&w2m

STOLEN.

STOLEN—HORSE—$50 REWARD—From our stables, near Stony creek, five miles from Frankfort, on Wednesday night, a large bay horse, 5 years old past, between 16 and 17 hands high, short neck, short coupled, straight legs, with very few white hairs in face and under both hind heels, hair rubbed off small place on left shoulder by collar; paces well under saddle. Blind-bridle with round blinds and old Spanish saddle with wooden stirrups and dark leather quilted seat and cream skirt of horse were taken with the horse. We will pay the above reward for the delivery of the horse to us, in Frankfort, and $25 additional for the arrest of the thief, or $25 for the capture of the horse and information where he can be got. J. S. & L. K. HARVIE, Frankfort. oc28 d3

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A large front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with good board, in a small family, can be obtained by calling at No. 38 W. Walnut street, between First and Second. oc28 d3*

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, with first-class board for married or single, at reasonable rates, at the Ward House, cor. Second and Walnut sts. oc28 d3w

BOARDING—Parties wishing first-class board in a private family can be accommodated with two or three rooms as desired, en suite or single. Reference required. Address, with name, Mrs. D. E. M., Courier-Journal office. oc4 dtf

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

Beautiful Third-street Lot

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, Oct. 31, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on the east side of Third street, between Ormsby and Weissinger avenues, we will sell a beautiful building lot, 60x200 feet to a 20-foot alley.

Terms—One-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, oc28 d4 Auctioneers.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

Desirable Market and Shelby Street Property at Auction.

THURSDAY, Nov. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on the northeast corner of Shelby and Market streets, we will sell a good two-story brick business house and residence of 9 rooms and store, gas, &c., lot 23x95 feet. After which we will sell a nice lot on the east side of Shelby street, in the rear of the above, 25x135 feet. Our orders are to sell to the highest bidder regardless of value. Terms—One-third cash; the remainder in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien. BUCKEL & SHAFFER,
oc28 d&nSutd Auctioneers.

The Great Beargrass Distillery

AT LOUISVILLE, Ky.,

The Most Capacious, Complete and Admirably Arranged Distillery in the United States,

AT AUCTION.

THE continued ill health of the senior and professional engagements of the junior of our firm necessitates a sale of the above magnificent property. Therefore, on THURSDAY, November 9th, 1871, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the entire property, consisting of the Grounds, Buildings, Machinery, Tools, &c., will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder, at auction. This property is, without doubt, the most complete of the kind in the whole country. The buildings are of the most substantial character (principally of stone and brick), handsome in appearance, while the interior is a model of convenience. The machinery is the best and most approved of modern discovery. This property was built for a distillery, and cost nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The lot fronts on Main street 260 feet by 550 feet deep to the middle of Beargrass creek. The machinery now is in such perfect order that in one hour after balancing the mill-stones the distillery will be in running order. This property, for distilling purposes, is hardly equaled in any particular by any establishment west of the mountains, and its sale should attract the attention of distillers throughout the entire country. An accurate description of the property has been prepared in circular, which we will be glad to furnish upon application.

Terms of sale—$2,000 cash, and for the remainder one-sixth in thirty days, one-sixth in sixty days, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from date of sale. For all deferred payments notes, bearing interest, with good security, payable in bank, will be required. But, if the purchaser desires it, two-thirds of the purchase money can be had upon terms extending from one to four years.

SCHULTHESS & CO.

S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK

HOYT, WHEELER & BRADLEY,

AUCTIONEERS,

118 and 120 Church street, New York.

HOLD regular Trade Sales throughout the year as follows:
MONDAYS—Boots and Shoes.
TUESDAYS—Dry Goods and Millinery.
WEDNESDAYS—Hats, Caps, and Furs.
THURSDAYS—Boots and Shoes.
FRIDAYS—Dry Goods and Fancy Goods.
A good assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand, at private sale. oc14 Sa4

FOR SALE!

The Best Located and Most Desirable

LOT

In the city, on the north side of Broadway, below Sixth street.

Lot 60x200 feet to a 20-foot alley.

ONLY $2,000 cash down. Balance in five years.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
oc10 Nos. 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

For Sale.

150 by 200 Feet of Ground,

LOCATED on Third street, a short distance this side of Kentucky street. One hundred feet of the above is located on the west side of the street, and fifty feet on the east side.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
se17 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

300 Acres of Land

IN Shelby county, Ky., five miles from Shelbyville, 220 acres in cultivation; good brick house; young orchard. One of the finest farms in Kentucky, one mile from railroad depot. Price low.

103 Acres of Land in Jefferson County, Ky.,

FIFTEEN miles from the city, one mile from the Bardstown pike. Price $4,000. Will exchange for city property. oc1

FARM FOR SALE,

A FINE Farm, in Meade county, Ky., containing 160 acres, 75 acres meadow land. Large apple orchard, splendid timber, well stocked, &c. Will be sold cheap. oc1

An Extra Fine Farm,

IN Henry county, Ky.—200 acres—good improvements—will be sold $3,000 less than cost. Apply to
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
oc1 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Ellen W. Scott against Mary S. Scott. } In Chancery, No. 24,386.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months—

A lot of ground and the improvements thereon, in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning on the south side of Main street at a point 52 feet 2 inches west of Jackson street, running thence west with Main street 27 feet 10½ inches, and extending back same width 119 feet to a 10-foot private alley, being the eastern half of the property allotted to said parties in suit 20,366, Louisville Chancery Court.

The shares of J. G. Scott and Florence Scott, infants, shall not be paid by the purchaser, but remain a lien on the land and improvements, bearing interest until they become capable in law of receiving their shares, or until statutory guardians shall be appointed for said infants, or said Florence shall be married, and such guardian or husband give bonds as required by law.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
oc25 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Geo. Merkel against Kas. Stoepler. } In Chancery, No. 24,195.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months—

A lot of ground, in the city of Louisville, bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeastern corner of Celia Butler's, near the turnpike road leading to Geiger's mills, and running thence eastwardly with the northern line of Jacob's land, near said turnpike road 100 feet to a stake; thence southwardly, and parallel with said Celia Butler's eastern line, the same distance, to the north side of Beargrass creek, being the same that was conveyed to Frank Kitting by Daniel Stone and wife, recorded in Jefferson County Clerk's office, deed book 108, page 500.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
oc25 d5

Marshal's Sale.

William Rose against G. W. Womack, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,388.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of

A tract of land, in Jefferson county, Ky., near the Louisville and Shelbyville turnpike road, containing 22¾ acres, beginning at a stone in John Blankenbaker's lease; thence W 69 2 E 67 poles and 10 links; thence north 21 2 91 min. W 54 poles to a stone; thence S. parallel with said line first mentioned, 67 and 10 links to a stone, corner to Blankenbaker's and Yenawine's line; thence south, parallel with line secondly named, 54 poles to the beginning, being the same land conveyed to John Womack by Samuel E. Womack, in deed of partition recorded in Jefferson County Clerk's office, in deed book No. 108, page 31.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
oc25 d5

Marshal's Sale.

G. W. Linton against George W. McCormick. } In Chancery, No. 24,510.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house, in the city of Louisville—

A lot of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of bedsteads, bedding, bureaus, washstands, carpets, wash-bowls, pitchers, plates, dishes, cups and saucers, chairs, &c.

TERMS OF SALE—On all sums over $10, a credit of 3 months will be given; $10 and under, cash in hand.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
oc25 d5

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—1,000 railroad hands, boarding-bosses, foremen, blacksmiths, &c.; also gardeners, farm hands, for the country; also situations in the city for clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, bar-tenders, collectors, agents, boys, &c. For help or hire any kind come to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—Persons in want of employment, call at once at the Mercantile Advertising Agency, 154 Jefferson street, up stairs, where clerks, salesmen, mechanics, and all others can find steady employment at fair wages. This is not an intelligence office, but is licensed.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN—For the retail dry goods and fancy notions business. One who understands the business will be paid a liberal salary and given a permanent situation. Reference required, and give age. Address JOHN GILGAN & CO., Nashville, Tenn. oc28 d3

WANTED TO RENT—A furnished house, by a small American family. Any one having a small house that they wish to leave during the winter can find a careful tenant by addressing R. Y., Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—This day, good steady man to deliver goods from wagon; express driver, entry and shipping clerk, also steward for steamer, at Mercantile Advertising Agency Co., 154 Jefferson street. Not intelligence office.

WANTED—A TAILOR AND CUTTER—In a flourishing railroad town on Green river. Apply to A. B. Hinkle or Moore, Bremaker & Co., Main street, or address W. W. HINKLE, Livermore, Ky. oc28 d3*

WANTED—A MAN—To drive a rockaway and keep a yard in order. Must come well recommended. Apply at No. 272 Chestnut street, between Seventh and Eighth. oc28 d3*

WANTED—A BOY—About fourteen years old, to do light work on a small farm. Apply immediately at JOHN DUFFY & CO.'S Seed Store, 121 Main street, near Fourth.

WANTED—BOARDING—Two young men want boarding in a good private family where there are no other boarders. Address H. H., this office. oc28 d3*

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER—To go to a nice country town. Good wages paid. Inquire at L. & G. Bronner & Co.'s, 171 Main street. oc28 d2

WANTED—TAILORS—2 No. 1 tailors, 1 coat-maker, and 1 pantaloon-maker. Apply to VON BORRIES & BECKURTS, 66 Sixth street. oc28 d3*

WANTED—TINNER—At PLUMER & CO.'S, 36 State street, New Albany, Ind. Apply immediately. oc28 d3*

WANTED—PARTNER—With $3,000 to $5,000, in a new flouring-mill, in Jeffersonville, Ind.; or will sell the whole, if desired. Address JAMES TODD, Jeffersonville, Ind. oc26 d3*

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A new two-story brick house, 8 rooms, 12 feet ceilings, good cellar, cistern, with filterer, &c., near street railroad, for a cottage. Address WILL, this office. oc26 dtf

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE—4 or 10 rooms, comfortably furnished. Will rent for the winter or longer. Address R. HUNTER, Box 31 city. oc26dtf

WANTED—NURSE—Of experience. Reference required. Apply at 360 Fourth street, between Broadway and York. oc26 d4tuSu*

WANTED—TO SELL—Good will and fixtures of hotel, centrally located, doing good business. Address J. H. ROBERTSON. oc24 TuTh&Sa*

WANTED—A SITUATION—As miller. Address F. L., Courier-Journal office. oc23 d6*

WANTED—HOUSE—A furnished house. Address Box 31. oc22 dtf

WANTED—TO LOAN—Money on valuable articles of every description, at O'BRIEN'S EAGLE LOAN OFFICE, 95 Fifth street, near Market. oc18 dtm

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get good girls AT ONCE. All respectable females find places FREE. MILLER & CO., Agents. no17tf

WANTED—A second-hand copper doubler, 150 to 175-gallon capacity, kettle style. BIGGS, PATTERSON & CO., office No. 47, Main and Second, near People's Bank. oc11 eod10inSu

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—ENGINE, &c.—One upright 24-horse power engine, shafting, drums, belts, &c., also one large boiler, all in good condition, at the Louisville Chemical Works, on High street, Louisville, Ky. oc28 d7

FOR SALE—FURNISHING GOODS BUSINESS—A gentlemen's furnishing goods business, well located, at low rent, and doing a fair trade. For particulars inquire at corner Fourteenth street and Portland avenue. oc26 d3*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DWELLING-HOUSE—Containing 12 large and 2 small rooms, with 67 feet of ground, on the south side of Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth streets. If not sold before the 15th inst., it will be offered for rent. W. H. DULANEY, 55 Sixth street. se2 dtf

FOR SALE—SAFE—A burglar-proof steel safe, 48 inches high, 30 inches wide, and 17 inches deep, with Sargent's combination dial lock. F. W. MERZ, Louisville, Ky. oc4 dtf

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A nice, commodious cottage—lot 30x200—stable, &c.—well improved—on Jefferson street, third house below Twenty-second, south side. Apply on premises. oc19 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street; on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; on Madison street, on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at GRAVES & SON'S Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mh15 dtf

FOR SALE—The RESIDENCE of the late John Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 80 feet on Jefferson and extends southwardly 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. jy18 dtf

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE RESIDENCE on Jefferson street, between Ninth and Tenth, No. 372. Apply to B. F. ALFORD, corner Seventh and Market. oc1 SuSaSu6

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Two-story brick, with seven rooms and kitchen, on Main street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. Inquire of PETER HERMANN, southeast corner Twelfth and Main. oc23 SaSu&Tu*

FOR RENT—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING on Third street, between Main and Market, recently occupied by the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Will rent the first floor or the entire building. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, 96 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. je30 dtf

FOR RENT—TOBACCO FACTORY—The finest tobacco factory in the West, 60x200, a three-story brick, with metal and slate roof. Abundant shed room. Large lot. Now occupied by Lorillard & Co., of New York. Everything complete, and just the thing for a large business in plug, strips, or drying. Fixtures, presses, &c. For sale cheap. Apply to R. COCHRAN, Spec. Mess. Sherman Estate, or HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Brokers, 68 Jefferson st. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—The spacious warehouse corner of Water and Goodsell streets, at Evansville, Indiana, known as Ford's Tobacco Store—will be let for one or more years, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging (including office fixtures). The building is 75 by 144 feet, with additional grounds 25 by 144 feet. For terms apply to H. ARKENBURGH, 35 and 37 Broad street, New York. oc6 d30

FOR RENT—THE OLD GROCERY STAND of Merinee & Ricardi, No. 113 Market, between Third and Fourth streets. Apply to HENRY W. BARRET, No. 159 Main, between Bullitt and Fifth streets. oc11 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—Three-story store-house on the west side of Fourth street, between Main and Market. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth st. oc4 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—With residence above, on north side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 196 West Jefferson street. oc3 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On First street, No. 310, between Gray and Broadway. For terms apply on the premises or at 277 Sixth, between Chestnut and Broadway. oc26 d3*

FOR RENT—House on Walnut street, No. 160, between Fourth and Fifth; cottage on Third street "Hall's Row," neat, comfortable, and convenient; four new houses, two-story, and basement; nine rooms each; bath-room, water and gas; Green street, between Floyd and Brook. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 Jefferson street. oc19 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARM—Commodious dwelling and 20 acres of ground to rent. I offer for sale or rent 111 acres of splendid Garden Land on the Cane run road, only half a mile from the city limits, and convenient to market. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and admirably adapted to garden purposes. This land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Dwelling for rent. A commodious dwelling, outhouses, stables, etc., with 125 or 130 acres of rich ground attached, with fine orchard, comprising fruit of every description. This tract is adjacent to the 111 acres described above. Parties wishing to rent or purchase may apply to DR. H. D. POPE, 363 West Jefferson street. se30 dtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE COAL MINES—In Muhlenburg county. Lie immediately upon both river and railroad. All in complete order and now at work. HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Brokers, 68 Jefferson street. oc30 d9

LOST.

LOST—HANDKERCHIEF—Somewhere on Broadway from Fifth to Eighth, or Eighth from Broadway to Chestnut, or Chestnut from Eighth to between Ninth and Tenth, a Valenciennes lace handkerchief, which is appreciated more for itself than for its value. The owner will be much obliged to the finder if he or she will leave it at 92 Main street, below Third.

LOST—PURSE—By a lady, either on the Walnut-street cars or on First or Jacob street, a leather purse, containing $22 50 in gold and a small amount of currency. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with Mr. Harry Stuckey, No. 13 Center street, or at this office. oc28 Sa&Su*

LOST—SHAWL—Either on Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway, or on Broadway between Seventh and Fourth, a crochet shawl with black center and bright striped border. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 239 Main, between Sixth and Seventh.

LOST—DOG—A solid liver-colored setter, from the stable of Lindenberger & Herr, 71 Second street, on the night of the 26th. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to the above place. oc28 d3

LOST—BREAST-PINS—Two Alaska diamond breast-pins, nearly alike. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at JACOB BEST'S barber-shop, No. 86 Fifth street. oc28 d3*

LOST—$78 75—On Main street, between Sixth and Third, on the south side of the street, between the hours of 10½ and 11 o'clock yesterday morning (October 25). The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to this office or to A. G. RUTLEDGE, No. 55 Sixth street, down stairs.

LOST—WATCH—On Walnut-street car No. 25, going west, or transfer No. 21, a lady's enameled-back gold watch, set with small diamond back, with the name of the owner engraved on the inside of the case. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 183 Third street. J. MONTZ. oc25 dtf

STRAYED.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—MULE—From the farm of Mock Levi, on Fern creek, eight miles from Louisville, on the night of the 17th, one bay horse mule, 16 hands high, shod in front, mane and tail sheared close. A reward of $10 will be paid on delivery at ELIAS LEVI'S auction and sale stable, corner Seventh and Market streets. oc28 d3&w

STRAYED—COW—On the 10th instant disappeared from my premises, on the Preston-street pike, four miles from the city, a large, red cow. The same is white on the lower part of the body, and holes in each horn. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the same by WILHELM KURTZ, near Dr. Standiford's. oc28 d3

STRAYED OR STOLEN—COW—About three weeks ago, a yellow muly cow, with large bag and teats. Reward will be paid on her return to DAN'L McSWEENY, corner Eleventh and Madison streets. oc26 d3

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. C. WEBB & CO., of Louisville, county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their creditors' petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Louisville, Ky., before Jno. H. Ward, Esq., Register, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. ELI H. MURRAY, as Messenger. oc28 d3